INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIII NO. 257 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

BIG ITALIAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT

MUSSOLINI UNDAUNTED

Ready To Meet Economic Siege With Another Adowa

THREAT AGAINST SANCTIONS

(Special Cable)

ROME, Oct. 26.

Sgr. Mussolini has issued a proclamation in connection with the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Fascist Era which will be celebrated on Monday.

The proclamation declares 'inter alia' that those who are preparing to bring to our detriment foulest injustices will find the Italian people capable of heroism equal to that of the soldiers who avenged Adowa.

History will denounce economic siege as an absurd crime destined to increase disorder and misery among nations, but all Italians will organise a strenuous defence.

DO NOT LOSE HEART

Shaukat Ali Hopes For Honourable Settlement Of Shahidgunj Affair

APPEAL FOR CALM ATMOSPHERE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"I would beg all in the Punjab and elsewhere not to lose patience over the unfortunate Shahidgunj Mosque affair. Feelings were allowed to grow very excited, but our visit to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab gave us hopes of an honourable settlement. These hopes were very much strengthened after we had seen all responsible Muslim leaders and responsible Sikhs, both at Lahore and at Amritsar.

"I appeal to all not to get disheartened or disappointed. Personally, I have every hope that an honourable settlement will be soon forthcoming. I hope to be in the Punjab again, about the first week of November, and Muslim friends at Lahore and Amritsar suggest calling as many Muslim leaders as possible for joint consultation. There are impatient and angry people on both the sides, but in the interests of our common faith and common happiness, we should control our desire for a speedy settlement.

"Last September, in Simla, where I was in touch with all representatives of India, I fully realised the desire of everyone for a settlement of our affairs and personally I told all friends who wanted my assistance to wait for the return of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. I welcome him back to India. I would soon get in touch with him. I was very glad to see in to-day papers that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, as expected, has wisely and impartially settled the Sikh-Muslim incident. In a big country like India, incidents are bound to happen, and we should not lose heart over them. I appeal again to everyone in the Punjab to bring in a calm atmosphere, and I hope the Government would also help in this, by releasing all internees and deal generously in the matter of forfeiture of newspaper securities.—A.P.

New Delhi, October 26.—His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Colonel D. H. Powell, M.C. (Retired) as Colonel of the 2nd Bn., 5th Maharatta Light Infantry.—United Press.

Terrible City Smash—Page 7.

ITALIANS FOR MAKALLE

Huge Mobilisation Of Troops For Offensive In Progress

ROME, Oct. 27.

The advance of three Italian army corps on Makalle has begun, according to unconfirmed reports. Eritrea reports that native army corps and troops holding the centre left Arajahamud along the caravan route to Makalle and reached Debrasion. Other troops of the same corps are heading Makalle along Tecla Aimanot mule tract from Axum. Hitherto, only isolated cases of resistance are reported.—Reuter.

ROME, Oct. 26.

Sgr. Mussolini telegraphed complimenting Count Vinci on his attitude. Count Vinci left Addis Ababa quietly for Djibouti. The Consul for whom he waited, joins him at Adama.—Reuter.

Movements On Aksum-Adowa-Adigrat Line

Nerve Centre Of Ogaden Attacked

Wireless Station At Gorahai Bombed And Destroyed

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

ADDIS ABABA Oct. 27.

Ras Seyoum has informed the Emperor that the Italian troop movements along the Aksum-Adowa-Adigrat line indicate that a big offensive is being prepared, and may be launched on the 28th inst. Orders have been issued to Commanders of all fronts warning them that a general Italian offensive may be launched then.

NERVE CENTRE ATTACKED

A message from Harrar says that it is believed that an Italian attack on Gorahai, which is the nerve centre in Ogaden, has begun and the wireless station there was bombed and destroyed.

The Authorities at Harrar are very anxious due to absence of news from Gorahai which usually sends wireless messages twice daily, but has now been silent for 24 hours.

FRANCE WANTS DAYS OF GRACE

GENEVA, Oct. 26.

France has notified the League her intention to apply sanctions prohibiting Italian imports and putting an embargo on raw-materials from Italy, but requires four days' time after the meeting of the co-ordinating committee to take necessary steps

EVOLUTION OF IDEAS IN INDIA

Mr. Chintamani's Lectures On A. K. I. Endowment Series

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani delivers Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer Endowment lectures, in the Andhra University in November. The subject of his lecture will be "Evolution of ideas and institutions in India since the Great Indian Mutiny."—A. P.

NOTICE

To-day being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of "The Chronicle" on Tuesday.

SPLIT IN SOCIALIST RANKS

Prof. Brij Narain Differs With Others Over Resolutions

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 27.

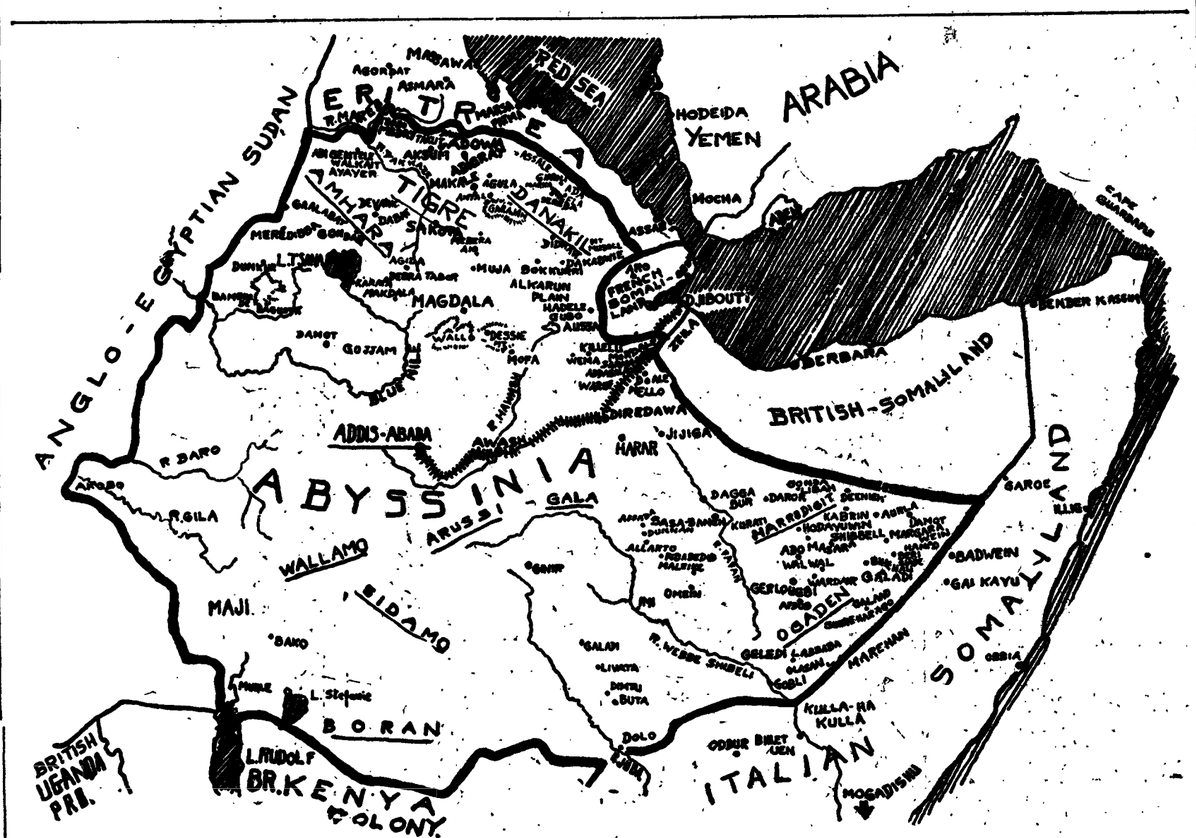
Differences of opinion among the Punjab and Frontier Socialists on Marxism and allied theories came to a head, when following disapproval at the Subjects Committee meeting of the theories expounded by him in his presidential address, yesterday, at the First Punjab Frontier Socialists Conference, Prof. F. Brij Narain, President, refused to participate in the further proceedings of the Conference, this morning, and abruptly left Rawalpindi.

It is also believed that the President found himself at variance with others over certain resolutions to be adopted by the Conference, particularly, relating to Italo-Abyssinian war. This morning's session, however, was proceeded with, with Mr. Sodhi, Pindidas, Acting President, Punjab Socialist Party in the Chair. —A. P.

HAGUE FOR SANCTIONS

HAGUE, Oct. 26.

The Upper House States General adopted without division the Bill authorising the Government to apply sanctions under Article 16 of the Covenant. The measure has already been passed by the Lower House.



According to the Latest Cables a big Italian offensive is to be launched to-day on the Aksum-Adowa-Adigrat line

Lloyd George Refers To Sabotage Move

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST M. LAVAL

Powers Notify League Of Their Readiness To Act

WASHINGTON, October 26.

America's position of rigid and independent neutrality was re-affirmed by Mr. Cordell Hull in a long and formal communication to the League in response to the latter's invitation to comment upon the sanctions programme.

Mr. Hull refrains from any direct commitments on the League's efforts to halt the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, and in words, capable of applying to all or any wars, expresses the United States' 'sympathetic interest' in the efforts of other nations to preserve peace or localise or shorten the duration of the war.

He adds the United States is keeping to the letter and spirit of the Pact of Paris and other peace obligations and undertakes at all times, not only to exercise her moral influence in favour of peace, but also to contribute to that end in every practicable way within the limitations of her foreign policy.

LLOYD GEORGE'S CHARGE SHEET

French Diplomats Out To Defeat Sanctions

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Lloyd George writing in the "Sunday Express" of October 13 on Sanctions observed as follows:

"If Germany, as well as Austria and Hungary, remain out, I cannot see these sanctions attaining their purpose for years. These countries can supply Italy with all the essential commodities she needs, and in return be paid in goods which they need and Italy can supply. As long as these countries are out, this elaborate blockade will avail nothing during the period which Mussolini will require for effecting substantial conquest of the provinces and position, which will give him ultimate control of Abyssinia.

"Such are the sanctions which Laval and Mussolini had already pre-arranged, for there can be no doubt that M. Laval agreed early this year to accord to Signor Mussolini a free hand with Abyssinia.

"The Italians claim that they paid France a high price for that freedom. They surrendered all those Italian claims to Tunis which had accounted a good deal for the recent frigidity of Franco-Italian relations, and they degarrisoned their French frontiers.

"Soon after the Laval-Mussolini Entente, France withdrew her armies from the South and planted them in positions where they could face the new Hitler menace.

"Mussolini is therefore entitled to claim that not only was there a bargain, but that he had paid the consideration money in French currency. The bargain is being kept with cunning fidelity."

Mr. Lloyd George next referred to a communication which passed between the French Prime Minister and Sgr. Mussolini some weeks ago, and said:

"How skilfully French diplomacy has shepherded the infuriated League into a pen where it can fume but not fight. This is not co-ordination to enforce the Covenant; it is a conspiracy to defeat it. Unless Sanctions take the form of preventing Mussolini re-inforcing and supplying his forces, they will prove futile."—United Press.

GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Kamala Nehru's Condition

ALLAHABAD, October 27.

Information received at Anand Bhuvan shows that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition has been generally satisfactory though her temperature has again shown a tendency to rise.—A.P.

ITALY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

Millions For Construction And Modernisation

ROME, Oct. 26.

A Royal decree announces an extraordinary appropriation of 404 million Lira for new naval construction, apparently intended for ships already authorised and also modernisation of old vessels. The amount will be spread over financial years 1935 to 1938.

Severe control of food prices is instituted following the recent rises. A list of "standard" prices has been issued to Federal secretaries of the Fascist Party throughout Italy with instructions to watch retail tradesmen to ensure that charges do not exceed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL MARCH WITH LEAGUE

GENEVA, Oct. 26.

Britain has informed the League that she will impose boycott on Italian exports and also embargo on raw materials to Italy, as soon as the League wishes.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted cultured Madrasee Shrivaishnava settled-in-life bridegroom of liberal views for Kanya, 20, of good family studied Intermediate. Correspond Box 5006, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Sukkur Municipality — Wanted female Compounders for Seth Sobhraj Chetumal Maternity Home, Sukkur, in the scale of Rs. 30-5|2-60 plus Rs. 7 house rent. Applications shewing age and nationality together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned upto 9th November, 1935. L. S. Ahuja, Chief Officer & Engineer. (1992).

Wanted experts having practical experience of preserving onions, and potatoes. Apply stating minimum pay with copies of testimonials to L. Sadhu Ram Gupta, Advocate, Rohtak. (5037).

Wanted—A trained Nurse and a Trained graduate lady teacher for High School and Intermediate College. Please apply with testimonials mentioning the Subjects and the Minimum Salary. Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (5022).

Wanted: A capable, intelligent, experienced and honest man to work as Dewan in an Indian State in Gujarat. Services will be probationary for a year. Stating minimum pay, age and nationality. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, if any, to Box No. 1976, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Bombay Mill an experienced and highly qualified Carding and Spinning Master for erection of Preparatory and Spinning machinery including combers for fine spinning and putting same to work. First class men only need apply to Box No. 1959, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Clerks for branches on Rs. 30|- P.M. Apply remitting Rs. 1|8 for bond to the Managing Director, the Public Capital Assurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. (5031)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Dyeing Bleaching Master over 25 years experience highest credentials from European Mills seeks a change—can organize a new bleaching dyeing and finishing department. Latest machinery & processes. Apply Box No. 5051, "Bombay Chronicle."

Gentleman seven years experienced in East African produce business and well acquainted with Merchants also Accounts general office routine and typing, desire situation in India any capacity or will go anywhere. Apply P. I. H. Versie, Post Box 188, Mombasa. (5053).

12. TO BE LET.

Airy lighted independent water, electric, modern sanitary single, double rooms, rent 20-30. Khoja Cassum Mitha's New Buildings, near B. B. Railway Station, Lower Parel. (5043).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5018).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Bargain Prices—(A Century of) Humour, Creepy Stories, Love Stories, Sea Stories, Detective Stories: The Book of Strange Stories; each Rs. 3|6 at 2|4; Priestley's Good Companions Rs. 3|12 at 3; Prof. Gambers's books on Sex and Health at half price. For any other book see or write Lakhani Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. (5040).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

Loan Arranged personal security mortgages property, jewellery, motors. Call Money Arranging Co., Prarthana Samaj, 292, Shantinivas, Bombay. Tel: 42669. (5048).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Valuable properties at Tardeo, Lamington Road, DeLisle Road, Dongri Street, Mahim, Fort and Poona (Bund Garden Road). Apply Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Churchgate Street. (1991).

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Join the World Philosophers' Club. Exchange philosophy by post. Advance civilization. Write Secretary, 107, Pimlico Road, Chelsea, London. (5052).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 504 of 1931.

PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD and Others ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 20th February, 1934 and Judge's Order, dated 16th August, 1935, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday 31st October. 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

Wellington Street and third Marine Street properties.

FIRST—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Wellington Street, admeasuring 58 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 223 of Bhuleshwar Division.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao together with the dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 63 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 224 of Bhuleshwar Division.

THIRDLY—All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land (now redeemed) together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Marine Street and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 228 of Bhuleshwar Division and admeasuring 92 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of June 1935.

(Sd.) E. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1862

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between JATASHANKER DOSSA, MISTRY RAMJI DAYA and MAYASHANKER BHAGVANJI VORA carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MAYASHANKER RATANJI & COMPANY has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 1st day of September, 1934.

Dated this 28th day of Oct., 1935.

PANDIA AND COMPANY,
Attorneys for Jatashanker Dossa, Mistry Ramji Daya and Bai Muktabai, widow and universal legatee under the Will of Mayashanker Bhagvanji Vora.
1933.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1522 of 1935

SUMMARY SUIT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) A. CHINOY, (2) HOOSEINBHAI DAWOODBHOY of Dawoodbhoy & Co. .. Defendants.

The abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in High Court Bombay against you the abovenamed defendants under order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 2,04,434-7-2 and for interest thereon and costs.

You the 2nd defendant is hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for sum of Rupees 204,434-7-2 and interest costs and interest as aforesaid.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

1990.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
6|12, Bruce Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22801.

BONAFIDE SALE

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF THE PRINTING PRESS AND OFFICE CONCERNED TO BUY MACHINERY, OFFICE FURNITURE AND PARTITIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE FREE PRESS NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS SERVICES, PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY, PRESS MATERIALS, ACCESSORIES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ABOUT 4000 SQUARE FEET PARTITIONS, FANS, TYPEWRITERS, GESTETNER MACHINE, DUPLICATORS AND OTHER ASSETS OF THE FREE PRESS OF INDIA LTD.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF THE FREE PRESS OF INDIA LTD., MESSRS. D. MISTRY & CO., AUCTIONEERS will on THURSDAY, the 31st OCTOBER, 1935, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction sale at Tamarind Lane, Ground floor of the Tamarind House, Fort (where the articles have been removed for sale) the following:—

Office furniture: Office desks, chairs, partitions, fans, Duplicators, Steel shelvings, typewriters, Safes, etc.

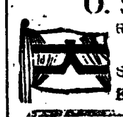
Machinery of a large Printing Press, Mono Type Casting Machines, Key Boards Models, with large assortments, Lino Type machines, Notice type Castor, Ritirio Plant, Press materials, Types, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Conditions of sale: 25 per cent Deposit will be required against the Machinery lots and cash against small lots.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Tsijin Maru	19th Oct.	26th Oct.
Shikisan ,,	22nd ,,	....
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Holland ,,	29th ,,	....
Mantai ,,	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Himalaya ,,	18th ,,	23rd Dec
Iwatesan ,,	28th ,,	8th ,,
Celebes ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay
Telephone: 22084
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

NEW INDIAN BARRISTERS

Michaelmas Bar Examination Results

The Council of Legal Education announce the results of the General Examination of Students of the Inns of Court, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on September 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1935, the Inns of candidates being abbreviated as L. for Lincoln's Inn, I. for Inner Temple, M. for Middle Temple, and G. for Gray's Inn:

ROMAN LAW

CLASS I.—Yellappa, Attavar, L.

CLASS II.—Bhesania, Noshirwanji Kawasji, L.; Das, Banamali, L.; De. Debi Kumar G.; Singh, Harbans, L.

CLASS III.—Ali, Shujat Osman, G.; Banerji, Benoy Kumar, L.; Basu, Panchanan, L.; Behl; Puran Anand, I.; Bose, Pratap Kumar, M.; Chaudhary, Tukaram Baburao, L.; Kishore, Shib Charan, M.; Krishnamurti, Satyamurti, L.; Lal, Rattan Chand, L.; Lal, Brij, M.; Mahindroo, Hari Chand, M.; Mauluste, Dattatray Narayan, M.; Parpia, Mahmud Rahim, G.; Parthasarathi, Gopalswami, L.; Singh, Kumar Dongar, M.; Subramaniam, Alagasunderam, L.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (ENGLISH & COLONIAL) AND LEGAL HISTORY

CLASS II.—Haravu, Krishnaswamy Laksminarasinhm, L.; Jha, Lakshmi Kant, M.; Maluste, Dattatray Narayan, M.; Singh, Maharaj Nagendra, G.

CLASS III.—Bakhtiari, Mohommed Shabihul Hassan Khan, M.; Ganorkar, Kesheo Mahadeo, L.; Hamdani, Viqar Ahmed Dadamiya, L.; Haque, Mian Abdul, L.; Hassan, Tengku Abdullah, L.; Karaka, Dosabhoy Framjee, G.; Kashyab, Amar Nath, M.; Kidnapillai, Mailvaganam, M.; Latifi, Komair Kamran, G.; Naik, Tarini Prasanna, I.; Nathani, Itzhaq, G.; Pandit, Jagat Ram, M.; Parthasarathi, Gopalswami, L.; Sarwal, Mrs. Desh Unti, L.; Shaikh, Chandsaheb Husainsaheb, L.; Shukla, Nautamlal Dalpatram, I.; Singh, Hardit, M.; Singh, Kumar Dongar, M.; Trivedi Chandrakant Mulshanker, L.; Vaghjee, Hurry Ranchordas, M.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

CLASS II.—Kishore, Shib Charan, M.

CLASS III.—Chahuan, Prakramsinhji Raisinhji, L.; Chaudhary, Tukaram Baburao, L.; Chopra, Dev, Raj, M.; Dafle, Ajitsinh Ramrao, M.; Dalal, Purushottam Thakordas, M.; Dalvi, Ganpat Vishvanath, L.; Das, Shankar Ranjan, L.; Gosai, Hiragir Govindgir, M.; Grewal, Balbir Singh, M.; Mahindroo, Hari Chand, M.; Naik Tairini Prasanna, I.; Nanda, Iqbal Nath, M.; Parpia, Mahmud Rahim, G.; Pillai, John Lucien Roxburgh, M.; Sinha, Ujjal Narain, L.; Zainulabedin, Khaja, M.

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT AND OF THE LAW OF TORT

CLASS I.—Grover, Amar Nath, M.

CLASS II.—Singh, Kartar, M.;

CLASS III.—Bose, Pratap Kumar, M.; Chowdhry, Aujoy Nath Roy, L.; Ganorkar, Kesheo Mahadeo, L.; Hanania, Farid Sotiri, I.; Haravu, Krishnaswamy Lakshminarasimh, L.; Jeremiah, Dharmakan, L.; Kashyap, Amar Nath, M.; Markar, Ahmed Husein Macan, M.; Maung, Percy Mya, L.; Narasimham, Kannepalli Lakshmi, M.; Nikolaides, Kokos George Michalakis, M.; O'Callaghan, Denis Sayer, I.; Perez, Edmund, G.; Rahman, Muhammad Fazlur, I.

FINAL EXAMINATION OLD REGULATIONS

CLASS I—Certificates of Honour—(No Award).

CLASS II.—(No Award).

CLASS III.—(In alphabetical order).—Kendrick, John Bebbington Bernard, M.; Thorogood, William Jesse, G.

Examined 3; passed 2.

NEW REGULATIONS

CLASS I.—Ali Mahmud, G.

CLASS II.—(In order of merit.) Trivedi, Balkrishna Vithaldas, M.; Sudhwar, Daulat Ram, M.

CLASS III.—(In alphabetical order).—Chhabra, Ram Rang, M.; Chaudhri, Prabhat Mukul, M.; *Doshi, Dhirajlal Devchand, M.; *Dutt Kali Sanker, M.; Fasihuddin, Mohamed, G.; Grover Amar Nath, M.; Husain, Mohammad Arshad, M.; Kashyap, Amar Nath, M.; Khan, Irshadulla, L.; Khardekar, Balasaheb Hanmantrao, L.; *Malkani, Ramchand Murijmal, G.; Matadial, Harold, M.; Obeyesekere, Donald Asoka, I.; Oodomsub, Tan Poh Lim, M.; Qadir, Manzur, L.; Rao, Bandi Sita Ramamohan, M.; Rao, Gudalore Chengal, I.; Rao, Yarrabelli Varada Rajeshwer, L.; Reddy, Mallu Chinna Thimma, L.; Shaikh, Chandsaheb Husainsaheb, L.; Singh, Kartar, M.; Singh, Narendrajit, I.

*Completed examination by passing Section V.—4.

The Studentship of 100 guineas per annum, tenable for three years, was awarded to Hunt, Richard Henry, M. The Studentship would have been awarded to Logan, Douglas William, M., had he not been disqualified by age.

The Langdon Medal was awarded to Ali Mahmud, G.

Passed in all sections of the final examination except Sec. V. (Real Property and Conveyancing or alternative subject):—Adesigbin, Akinola Adio Bandele, L.; Ahmad, Sheikh Mahmud, M.; Chaudhuri, Rebati Raman, L.; Chesterfield, Clive, L.; Haque, Mohammed Serajul, M.; Hoontrakul, Pradit, I.; Mistry, Bomanshaw Dorabji, M.; Scott, Henry Maurice, G.; Shah, Gordhandas Ratilal, M.; Shenstone, Kenneth, M.

INDIA AND MILITARY SANCTIONS

Lord Zetland's Statement

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, who addressed the Oxford University Conservatives on "The 1935 Bill and After," was asked whether forces would be drawn from India if it should prove necessary for Britain to adopt military sanctions.

Lord Zetland replied that that would depend largely on the circumstances at the time. The British Army in India might assuredly in certain circumstances be called upon to assist in enforcing sanctions if military sanctions were imposed.

"I hope you don't suppose," he continued, "that I contemplate that military sanctions against Italy will be imposed. I hope the economic sanctions will be sufficient to secure the object which the League of Nations has in view. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, addressing the Indian Legislature last month, pointed out that if war took place there would be time to consult Indian public opinion on the part which should be played in that war by Indian troops. So far as I can judge, the whole of the sympathy of India as indeed I think the sympathies of the greater part of the world, are on the side of Abyssinia in this question, and I have no doubt that India would wish to play some part in relieving that unfortunate country's distress."

Lord Zetland, in answer to a further question, said that there still was, and would be for a long time, a need for some of the best men of this country to go out to India as members of the Indian Civil Service. There seemed to be an idea that, under the new Constitution, there was no further need for young men in this country to go into the Indian Civil Service. These men would be wanted for many years to come. At the last Civil Service examination they only got five men, of whom Oxford produced only one. He hoped Oxford was going to do better.

Travancore Ruler's Birthday Celebrations

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 25.

The Travancore Maharajah's twentythird birthday celebrations were inaugurated this morning by Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramania Iyer, the president of the Birthday Celebrations Committee and an ex-Dewan of Travancore at a largely attended public meeting.

Festivities commenced to-day and would continue till November 5. An elaborate programme has been arranged by the Celebrations Committee.—A. P.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

96, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.

To-Day- NEW YEAR'S GIFT 7TH WEEK

An entirely new and autographed portrait of DEVIKA RANI as she appears in her exquisite role in Bombay Talkies forthcoming picture will be given away to patrons to-day.

The OLD YEAR is out, the NEW YEAR is in, but "Jawani-ki-Hawa" still remains with all its youthful vigour

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT PICTURE

"Jawani-ki-Hawa"

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Monday extra Matinee 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA:

Lamington Road

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA

State Activities To Encourage Industries In The Country

The following tit bits about the Chinese Governments' activities for the encouragement of national industries in China are taken from "The People's Tribune." Shanghai.

MOVIE STUDIO

A motion picture studio costing dol 300,000 built by the Central Publicity Committee, has been opened, equipped with the latest apparatus for the production of sound and silent pictures.

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

A seven-year plan for the readjustment and improvement of the Peiping-Hankow Railway has received the Ministry of Railways' approval, being put into force on July 1. The scheme inculdes construction of a station with the Lung-Hai Railway Administration in Chengshew, northern Honan; building modern freight-yards, installation of special facilities to regulate traffic; purchase of new rolling-stock, and replacement of old rails.

LINKING RAILWAY LINES

The Ministry of Railways has requested the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchew-Ningpo Railway to report on the linking up of the Shanghai-Hangchew-Ningpo and the Soochow-Kashing Railways at Kashing, northern Chekiang, and double-tracking at Kashing station. Whether the linking of the two railways outside the station would interfere with traffic and a double track will be sufficient to meet future needs or emergencies, are problems which must be studied before the scheme is carried out.

ANTI-SMUGGLING BUREAU

The Ministry of Finance is organising a Central Anti-Smuggling Bureau, which will include operations for the Customs, Revenue Department and Salt Gabelle. The Ministry has instructed these organizations to draw up definite plans for the proposed new bureau.

WATER CONSERVANCY

At a recent meeting of the River Conservancy Commission of the National Economic Council, it was decided to set aside a total appropriation of dol. 4,952 828 for conservancy purposes for the 24th fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

CHINESE INVESTIGATION PARTY

To Tour Siam For Collecting Information

An investigation party will be organised jointly by the Overseas Affairs Commission and the Ministries of Finance, Industries, and Foregin Affairs, China, for the purpose of investigating present industrial and commercial conditions in Siam, according to information from the Overseas Chinese Association.

The group, which will be composed of nine members, will leave Shanghai for Bangkok in the middle of August.

Merit Tells

THAT'S WHY OUR SHARE VALUE HAS GONE UP BY **1300%**

Business Received in 1934-1935 Rs. 1,50,00,000

Funds Exceed Rs. 66,00,000

LAST QUADRENNIUM BONUS For Whole Life Rs. 72/-

For Endowment Rs. 60/-

1935-1936 VALUATION YEAR

LAKSHMI

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FOUNDED By Late L. LAJP ATRAI and PT. MOTILAL NEHRU

Tel. 21109 Apply L. RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B. Branch Secretary, Fort, BOMBAY.

Jute Mills And Restriction

So-called Hard Times Have Been Brought About By This Unwise Policy

(By NURUR RAHMAN)

The letter of the Government of India to the Indian Jute Mills' Association refusing to lend its support to the proposed restriction of working hours has come to many of us as an eye-opener. The subject has in some quarters assumed the form of a controversy which in its turn has affected the prices of manufactured jute. The relieving feature, however, is the growing volume of support accorded by the trade to the views expressed by the Government in their letter referred to above. Unfortunately, the Indian Jute Mills' Association are making a capital of the situation with a view to represent to the Government that the cause of the upheaval in the jute trade is the attitude of the few mills that do not belong to the Association nor are they by any agreement affiliated to them. The Association, however, do not take into consideration the looms working outside India and which are estimated to be about 50,000.

Tell-Tale Figures

In order to give a fair idea as to how this industry has been working from pre-war days upto now we may refer to the following figures for fabrics manufactured in and exported from India during pre-war period and subsequently year by year up to 1933-34.

FABRIC EXPORTED.

	In Tons.	Hessian Bags per year Exported In yards.	Gunny Bags Exported in Number.	In Value. Rs.
		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Pre-War Average	... 5.92	9,700	3,390	20.25
Ware Average	... 10.20	11,770	7,160	40.20
Post War Average	... 7.27	12,700	4,040	43.15
1929-30	... 9.58	16,510	5.220	51.93
1930-31	... 7.67	12,710	4.340	31.89
1931-32	... 6.64	10,210	3,890	21.92
1932-33	... 6.78	10,120	4,150	21.71
1933-34	... 6.74	10,530	4,010	21.37

Pre-War Average cost of Fabric ... Rs. 342 per ton.
1933-34 Average cost of Fabric ... „ 317 per ton.
Therefore the cost of Fabric is about 7 1/2 per cent cheaper in favour of the consumer.

RAW JUTE.

	Exported per year.	In value.
Pre-War Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14 ...	7,64,000	22,20 Lakhs.
War Average 1914-15 to 1918-19 ...	4,64,000	12,80 „
Post War Average 1919-20 to 1923-24 ...	5,54,000	19,53 „
1929-30 ...	8,07,000	27,17 „
1930-31 ...	6,20,000	12,88 „
1931-32 ...	5,87,000	11,19 „
1932-33 ...	5,63,000	9,73 „
1933-34 ...	7,48,000	10,93 „

Pre-War Average cost of Jute ... Rs. 290 per ton.
1933-34 Average cost of Jute ... „ 146 per ton.
Therefore the cost of Jute is about 50 per cent cheaper in favour of Foreign Mills.

These statistics clearly indicate that the so-called hard times of which the industry complains have been brought about by the unnatural policy of restriction, off and on adopted by the mills in India. The foreign mills have taken the fullest advantage of the situation and are trying to increase the output of manufactured jute to meet the world demand, and this is being done at a level of profits which is less than what the Indian jute mills have so far been able to maintain for themselves.

No Anxiety For Monopoly

Leaving aside the war and the post-war periods as abnormal and taking into consideration the four years subsequent to the year 1929-30, since when the real depression period has commenced, we find that on an average 6,30,000 tons of jute per year were bought by foreign markets for the total value of Rs. 1,118 lakhs or Rs. 177 per ton or 39 per cent cheaper than the prices which the foreign mills had to pay during the pre-war average period. At the same time and in the same manner the Indian industry has exported manufactured articles of 6,95,000 tons of the value of Rs. 2,422 lakhs or Rs. 349 per ton which works out to about 2 per cent more as compared to pre-war average period of prices. These figures clearly go to prove that the Jute industry in India has not been anxious to preserve the monopoly of the fabric. On the other hand it has afforded a clear opportunity to foreign competitors to snatch away a portion of the volume of its world business.

The price of the raw material as shown above is about 50 per cent cheaper now than it was during the pre-war period and obviously it is in favour of the foreign mills. If during pre-war period foreign export of jute was estimated at 7,64,000 tons, in 1933-34 the figure stood at 7,48,000 tons. But the value of jute exported during pre-war was Rs. 22 crores, 2 lakhs whereas in 1933-34 it was only Rs. 10 crores, 93 lakhs.

Protection Claim Unfounded

It is not possible under the circumstances to support the claim for protection from the Government which the Indian Jute Mills Association desire in the form of legislation to restrict the manufacture of jute.

The increased number of working hours does not in itself constitute the risk of an abnormal fall in profits provided the industry is properly organised and is alive to the needs of the day and takes into account the foreign competition in prices of manufactured jute. In fact it is more likely that despite increased hours of work the industry shall still be a paying one and probably have greater chance of enjoying reasonable profits for long time to come. The industry, highly organized as it is, possesses all the facilities essential to guarantee a reasonable return on the outlay. They have at their disposal the jute, the capital, the machinery and owing to the huge reserves which the Indian Jute Mills have built up they need have no fears on account of the competition from outside mills.

Readjustment Needed

If the industry takes a broader view of the situation and adjusts itself to increased production then it would not be a surprise if some of the looms working outside India are closed down automatically and the Indian Mills get proportionately greater amount of work for their looms because the shipments for September of this year clearly point out the increased amount of consumption of manufactured goods. If mills in India consent to increased production it will certainly be to their advantage. Given complete freedom of trade, there need be no fear of overproduction for the exigencies of the trade shall very soon bring about an adjustment which will stabilise the industry.

The increased hours of work, freedom for adjustment of trade, better management and enhanced production shall be a boon to the industry as these will bring in greater economic activity and more employment, a better level of prices for raw jute and consequently better conditions for the cultivator.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Need For A Course

The following letter recently appeared in "The Indian Textile Journal".

Sir, It has been reported that the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris, France, have established a chair in Electric Traction. The Editor of the World Power, London, in its issue of February 1935 has made a commendable suggestion to follow the example of France to found a similar chair at a British University.

Great Britain so far has no main line electrifications although Southern Railways have extensively converted their suburban lines to electrifications on low voltage third rail system, but it would be in keeping with its national status as a leading nation if such a Chair were established. This may also form as a forerunner to future main line electrifications as part of the Grid System.

In India the Bombay railways have already converted large tracts of their systems to electrifications, followed by Madras on her suburban line, and I believe there is a much wider possibility for future conversions around Calcutta, Lahore and elsewhere. It will therefore be in keeping with engineering progress if an organised course in Railway Electrifications were promoted in this country at one of the engineering institutions. As Professor Marchant of the Liverpool University rightly remarks—"Electric Traction is a subject which undoubtedly has a future—and if a Professor were appointed whose main duty would be to study the application of Electric Power to Railway Traction, it should be of material assistance in promoting interest in that subject."

Yours truly,
A. R. NISSAR, E. E. Hons. (U. S. A.), D. I. C. (LONDON)

TATA'S STEEL PRODUCTION

Production of Iron and Steel at Jamshedpur during May, June, July and August, 1935:—

The total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur was as follows:—

	May.	June.
Pig Iron ...	64,100	58,700
Steel Ingots ...	61,023	60,799
Finished Steel ...	51,100	49,400
	July.	August
Pig Iron ...	72,900	77,200
Steel Ingots ...	74,299	76,000
Finished Steel ...	48,200	53,300

Bombay Man To Found Great Steel Concern

Doctor Saklatvala, Affable Indian, Who Rose To Fame In U. S. A.

(From Our London Correspondent)

Born in Bombay, schooled in Berlin, worked his way to Pittsburg where as a young man he helped to establish a new industry that is known throughout the world to-day. And now he plans to leave a post he held in Pittsburgh for 26 years to found a "brain trust for steel leaders" that will cover the globe. This is the report I have received from Pittsburgh, and this is the summary of the career of Dr. Byram D. Saklatvala, quiet, affable Indian pioneer in the realm of steel, one of the leading lights in the industry.

LOSS TO INDIA

Dr. Saklatvala was sent out far back in 1902 by the late Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata to Germany to study metallurgical chemistry and iron and steel industry. He had a remarkable career at the Charlottenburg Institute of Technology where he beat all the previous records of German students. The intention of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata was to put his nephew in charge of his future steel works in India. However, after his death this wholesome Tata policy was altered and Germans, Americans and Britishers of unknown qualifications were imported to India and put in charge of the different departments. Dr. Saklatvala rightly, and naturally refused to serve under them and obtained a position as the Chief Chemist of the Vanadium Company of Pittsburgh The loss of India was thus the gain of Pittsburgh:—

TO FOUND NEW CONCERN

Dr. Saklatvala soon proved his ability and was put in supreme control of these well-known American works where he has served with great success for the last 26 years. The Vanadium Co. spent thousands of dollars in erecting new furnaces and for carrying out various schemes of their chemist-manager and they would never consent to part with Dr. Saklatvala. However, the Doctor has outgrown the capacity of his concern. With the general depression in America, her steel industry has suffered the most and further new types of steel produced by the Vanadiums has no longer the former great world-wide demand. Dr. Saklatvala has, therefore, decided in a most friendly manner to part with his Company and to create a Central International organisation under his control so that he might be serviceable to the steel industry of the whole world.

REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION

At the present moment Dr. Saklatvala is busy perfecting a marvellous new invention, which would open up a great field for steel. His new steel in the first place will be rustless in a much higher degree than the present best brand of rustless steel. Severe tests so far have proved that his new steel will have five times the resistance and strength of the best quality steel. This means that about one-fifth thickness of his steel with one-fifth weight will produce the same result as the best quality steel. If this experiment finally succeeds it would revolutionise shipbuilding, bridge-building and aerodrome and aeroplane construction.

As less weight of steel would be required for the same strength, the cost will be naturally greatly reduced. Messrs Tata Steel Co., I understand on excellent authority, are also keeping in touch with Dr. Saklatvala so that if there is any benefit materialising from his new effort India will not be cut out of it.

Dr. Saklatvala went to the United States as a young man of 27, to negotiate with General Electric on a patent which he owned for tungsten filament in light bulbs. In New York he met Mr. James A. Farrel, who in 1908 was the President of the United States Steel Exports Company. Mr. Farrel suggested that Mr. Saklatvala should visit Pittsburgh. He did. His family connections gave him access to steel circles there, and he met Mr. J. J. Flannery and Mr. J. L. Flannery. So was born the Vanadium Corporation of America. But talking to Mr. Richard O'Donnell of the "Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph", Dr. Saklatvala laughed at any romantic notions coupled with his quick success in a strange land. Dr. Saklatvala said, "After all, I did not come here with a suitcase in my hand and bewilderment in my eyes, a total stranger in a foreign country. My brother and my mother were then living in New York and I had contacts with other persons there."

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

For the enterprise that Dr. Saklatvala is about to launch he will be taken to the far corners of the earth. Speaking of it he said: "We will sell wits, brains, experience. We will have the services of the best mechanical, electrical, metallurgical and chemical engineers to offer. I will head a corporation which will have in its own organisation two or three other men who have had successful careers in the industry in their own lines. Also, we will have corresponding agencies in some of the principal foreign cities, especially Paris, London, Bombay and Yokohama. There will be an international exchange of ideas and American industry will benefit from the development of other lands. If a group in—say, Poland—wants to build a steel plant, we can offer complete and instantaneous service, information, co-operation, supervision."

Dr. Saklatvala described his corporation as being planned along the lines of an "international clearing house for developments in the steel industry". Rather regretfully, he spoke of the industry in America: "We have not taken full cognizance of developments in foreign lands, even in such countries as India and Japan."

LOVED BY EMPLOYEES

As for the headquarters of the new corporation, Dr. Saklatvala said: "It may be in Pittsburgh. I'd like to say that it will be, but at this date I am not sure". In the meantime, he is still making his home at 14 Creighton Avenue, Crafton. He is unmarried. His garden is his one hobby—his canvasses another. His collection of paintings was shown at Carnegie Institute at an exhibition not long ago. His pleasant ways have won him a place in the hearts of those who work under him. One employee at the Vanadium plant told Mr. O'Donnell, "Everyone around here hates to see him go."

Dr. Saklatvala's business is his first pleasure. So much so, in fact, that he has taken no vacation in 16 years. And if his new career races ahead with the speed that marked the one he is renouncing, it may be 16 more years before he finds time to call a temporary halt.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

After-Effects Of Limitation Of Raw Material Imports

(From A Correspondent)

A year ago the opinion was widely held that the limitation of raw material imports especially of wool and cotton which had become necessary would threaten the German textile supply.

At the end of May 1934 the German Institute for Business Research stated that the current requirements of the population could be supplied for many months from stocks on hand. In September i.e., six months after the first restrictions upon purchases of foreign textile raw materials, it was evident that the supply would still be sufficient for several months to come. These statements were regarded as somewhat too optimistic especially in view of the fact that in the summer and autumn a strong wave of hoarding set in. In November and December, however, in certain branches of the textile industry there were signs of a slowing down in sales, and the development since the beginning of 1935 has clearly confirmed the judgment of the textile situation previously made. In spite of all the difficulties the raw material supply was large enough to satisfy current requirements as well as to meet the extensive consumer hoarding purchases and to increase the textile stocks of the retailers.

AFTER EFFECTS

In the autumn of 1934 the sales of retailers and of textile factories rose abnormally. Under the influence of hoarding psychology, sales increased far beyond the rise in earned income. At the same time the trade began to lay in large supplies. Factories were often working up to full capacity; the stocks of wholesalers and retailers increased rapidly.

The previous strain upon purchasing power was already reflected in Christmas trade: the volume of sales in textiles did not come up to the advance estimate of retail trade. As a result orders received by the factories dropped and deliveries and payments for goods already ordered slowed down; in short, there was a general slack in 'trade.'

In the first four months of this year the volume of turnover in textile retail trade was 5 per cent lower than a year ago. According to the reporting firms, the goods stocked by retailers are considerably in excess of their current sales. In the past few months the new stocks of goods have declined since retailers are attempting to bring their stocks-

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

Huddersfield Deposed From Lead

Players Ordered Off The Field At Manchester

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Forty thousand watched Huddersfield suffer defeat which deposed them from the Lead.

Lang missed an early chance of shooting wide at short range before Liverpool commandeered the remainder of the play. Howe opened the score for the side with a header from McDougall's freekick and Nieuwenhuys netted soon after, but the goal was disallowed as offside. Howe scored again, and the sides changed over with Liverpool leading by two to nil.

Immediately after resumption, Nieuwenhuys made sure his side's victory by scoring the third goal from long range. Liverpool lost Hanson who got injured at fifty-fifth. Turner, the Huddersfield goal-keeper saved the goal from Hodgson's penalty kick.

SUNDERLAND HEAD SCORE

Thirty thousand passed the turnstiles to see Sunderland head the League score by an easy victory scored curiously. Brown was seen fumbling with the ball which was headed to the net over his shoulder, after the game had been in progress for over quarter an hour. Both sides put up fast and clever game. Gallacher made sure of his lead, scoring a second before the change-over

Soon after resumption, Sunderland scored in succession through Davis, Carter and from the penalty taken by Carter.

Sheffield revived and Dewar reduced the lead scoring the fifty-seventh. Sunderland attack was handicapped by injuries in the second-half, but Sheffield finished poor.

PLAYERS ORDERED OFF.

Twenty-five thousand were present at Manchester where a minute before the interval, Brook, the Manchester international and McKenzie, the Brentford Right-half were sent off the field, sequel to exchange of blows. Manchester had more of the play Brentford were the most accurate, and Hopkins scored the first goal, which lead was retained, when the sides changed over Brentford concentrated on defence. Owen Marshall scored for Manchester

Forty-five thousand saw the Arsenal score a lucky victory. Bastin for the Arsenal opened the score, and the sides changed over with the Arsenal leading a solitary goal. Drake scored the winning goal for the Arsenal while Maxwell scored for Preston from a freekick.

Astonvilla's first-half revival faded out. Brown opened to score for Leeds but Astley equalised, and Dix put the side ahead before the interval. Kelly equalised, for Leeds and then put his side ahead, while Brown made sure the victory scoring the fourth goal of the match.

First-class football was seen in Chelsea-Bolton match by 34,000. Horton opened for Chelsea, but Milson equalised and the sides changed over with scores level. Miller scored the winning goal with a shot from forty yards.

Grimsby played a skilful and determined game, Glover scoring the only goal of the match after the interval.

Twenty-five thousand watched Leicester depose Tottenham from the head in the second division. Tottenham was weakened, as the right-half Howe was carried off the field with dislocated elbow Carrol scored the first goal, and the sides changed over with Leicester, leading by solitary goal. Maw, Carroll and Sharman scored for Liecester in the second-half, and Morrison reduced the lead for Tottenham.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 26

The following are the results of matches under Rugby Union Rules:—

Cardiff 5, New Zealand 20.
Cheshire 17, Durham 3 at Birkenhead.
Cornwall 13, Somerset 9 at Camborne.
Devon 0, Glocestershire 3 at Torquay.
Northumberland 12, Cumberland 7 at Gosforth.
Bradford 14 Halifax 3.
Cambridge University 12, Richmond 13.
Cheltenham 6, Gloucester 4.
Devonport Services 12, Exeter 3.
Harlequins 33, Guys Hospital 3.
Leicester 14, Northampton 0.
London Scottish 12, Manchester 0.
Mosley 6, Coventry 32.
Oxford University 24, United Services 0.
Blackheath 3, Bedford 9.
Old Millhillians 3, Rosslyn Park 5.
Bath 23, Clifton 5.
Neath 5, Newport 6.
Pontypool 9, Abervon 0.
Swansea 0, Llanelly 8.
Edinburgh University 4, Glasgow Academicals 12.
Heriotonians 16, Watsonians 6.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following are League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2 Preston 1.
Birmingham 4 Portsmouth 0.
Blackburn 1 Everton 1.
Chelsea 2 Bolton 1.
Grimsby 1 Middlesbrough 0.
Leeds 4 Astonvilla 2.
Liverpool 3 Huddersfield 0.
Manchester City 2 Brentford 1.
Stock 0 Derby 0.
Sunderland 5 Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Westbromwich 2 Wolverhampton 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 4 Hull 1.
Bradford 1 Manchester United 0
Bury 2 Plymouth 0.
Doncaster 1 Barnsley 1.
Leicester 4 Tottenham 1.
Norwich 2 Burnley 0.
Nottingham Forest 0 Charlton 0
Sheffield United 4 Portvale 0.
Southampton 1 Fulham 2.
Swansea 1 Newcastle 2
Westham 1 Bradford City 1.

THIRD DIVISION.
SOUTHERN SECTION.

Aldershot 1 Reading 0.
Brighton 5 Notts County 1.
Bristol City 2 Scuthend 1.
Coventry 4 Gillingham 0.
Exeter 1 Luton 2.
Millwall 2 Northampton 1.
Newport 0 Bournemouth 0.
Queens Park Rangers 4 Bristol Rovers 0.
Swindon 2 Cardiff 1.
Torquay 3 Crystal Palace 2.
Watford 1 Clapton Orient 2.

THIRD DIVISION.
NORTHERN SECTION.

Carlysle 3 Accrington 1.
Darlington 4 Newbrighton 1.
Gatehead 3 Chesterfield 3.
Halifax 3 Barrow 2.
Hartlepools 2 Scuthpport 1.
Mansfield 0 Chester 0.
Oldham 6 York 2.
Rotherham 1 Lincoln 1.
Tranmere 4 Stockport 1.
Walsall 4 Crewe 1.
Wrexham 0 Rochdale 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
FIRST DIVISION.

Airdrieonians 1 Third Lanark 2.
Arbroath 2 Dunfirmline 1.
Clyde 1 Rangers 4.
Dundee 6 Ayr 1.
Hearts 4 Albin 2.
Kilmarnock 2 Aberdeen 5.
Motherwell 1 Celtic 2.
Partick Thistle 2 Hibernians 1.
Queens Park 5 St. Johnstone 1.
Queen of South 1 Hamilton 2.—Reuter's Special.

Under Rugby Northern Union Rules

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following are the results of matches under Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Action 9, Castleford 13.
Barrow 23, Bradford 5.
Dewsbury 0, Hunslet 11.
Featherstone 8, Hulkingstone Rovers 2.
Huddersfield 43, Bramley 13.
Hull 16, Wakefield 11.
Leeds 3, Keighley 8.
Leigh 8, Broughton 11.
Rochdale 3, Oldham 2.
Salford 10, Halifax 2.
St. Helensbecreation 8, Liverpool 19.
Warrington 9, St. Helens 3.
Widness 34, Swinton 7.
Wigan 28, Streatham 8.
York 23, Batley 12.

—Reuter.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

PARALLEL A. I. S. A. FOR MUSLIMS?

U. P. League Advises Community To Emulate Congress

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

The annual session of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League which has been revived after an eight years' interval opened here to-day with Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayet Hussain, M.L.C. in the chair.

The Raja Sahib of Nanpara, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates declared that the existence of a body like the Muslim League, might contribute towards National unity and could in no way make for disunity among the various communities. Since the Muslim League weakened, communal differences had been raising their head and as both the League and the Congress had now lost their sway over the masses the efforts of leaders of both the organisations to bring about communal harmony had repeatedly proved abortive. The Raja Sahib stressed the need for organisation of Muslims and advocated the establishment under the aegis of the League of an economic organisation for Muslims similar to the Spinners' Association formed under the auspices of the Congress with a view to improving the economic condition of Muslims.

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayet Hussain then delivered his presidential address.—A. P.

NEED OF ALL-ROUND ORGANISATION

U. P. Muslim League's Resolution

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

The annual session of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League concluded to-day after passing a number of resolutions inter alia recommending the formation of branches of the League in every District within six months in order to stimulate interest of the Muslim masses in its activities; urging the need for political, social and economic organisation of the Muslims and enlisting the co-operation of other bodies doing similar work and recruitment of volunteers to carry on this work; formation of a sub-committee to revise the (constitution of the League in the light of changed conditions; and registering a protest against the restrictions placed on the performance of sacrifices in Sitapur and Badaum Districts.

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the desecration of the Shahidgung Mosque by Sikhs and also the "deplorable negligence" on the part of Government and appealing to Muslims to make every sacrifice to obtain their demands.

Discussion on this resolution was characterised by fiery speeches in which various strong measures for restoration of the Mosque were suggested.

The Raja of Nanpara was unanimously elected president and Khsanur Rahim Kidwai, secretary. —A. P.

For Oswal Conference Presidentship

(From A Correspondent.)
AGRA (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Oswal Conference was held under the presidentship of Seth Achal Singh at Agra on the 22nd instant. The meeting recommended the names of Seths Bhanwar Lalji Rampuriya of Bikaner, Raj Malji Lalwani of Jamner and Punam Chandji Ranka of Nagpur to the Reception Committee of the 3rd Session of the All-India Oswal Conference to be held at Mandsaur (Helwa) on 16th, 17th and 18th November for the Presidentship of the Session.

Seth Chand Malji Lodha of Mandsaur has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Plea To Help Indians In Abyssinia

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has issued the following appeal to the leaders of Indian public opinion:—

"Perhaps it is not generally known to the Indian public that many Indians are at present stranded in Addis Ababa and other important Abyssinian cities. There are a large number of old men, women and children, who are too poor to pay their passage money to India. According to a newspaper report there are 200 such Indians only in the city of Addis Ababa. Indians must help their own kith and kin in time of need. I earnestly appeal to Indian leaders, either to move the Government of India for helping these unfortunate Indians or to devise some other suitable methods."

The wife wanted me to leave it on, the daughter wanted me to take it off, so I'm compromising.

BOMBAY GOVT. MINISTERIAL RACE

Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel Reported To Be In The Running

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail).

I understand that Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel is the latest addition to the list of Muslim M.L.C.'s in Bombay Council who are running the race for Ministership, consequential upon the vacancy in the Bombay Government Cabinet which will soon occur when Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto departs to his (now separated) province of Sind.

Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoolah, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada are already understood to be in the field.

Jat Maha Sabha Session

AJMER, Oct. 24.

Brisk preparations are going on in connection with the forthcoming session of the All-India Jat Mahasabha to be held in Puskar, seven miles away from Ajmer, during the coming fair from November 6 to 12. The session promises to be an important one due to the recent Sikar and Loharu Jat agitation and almost all prominent leaders of the community are expected to join

Mr. K. Ratan Singh, a prominent Jat leader, has arrived here to help the Reception Committee in their work.—United Press.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

(Continued From Page 3).

on-hand back to normal again. Textile production at present more than supplies the demand.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES

In the spring of 1934 the imports of textile raw materials had to be sharply curtailed. Raw material dealers and manufacturers were forced to draw upon their stocks. In the processing establishments the raw material stocks were cut in half from April to October 1934. In individual cases the movements differed considerably. The supplies of cotton, for instance, declined more strongly, while the stocks of flax and tow even increased.

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

The growing domestic production of wool and flax in the winter of 1934-35 contributed to improving the supply of raw materials. Of greater significance was the increased production of synthetic spinning materials. The sale of artificial silk, staple fibres, etc. rose rapidly up to the end of 1934. Since the beginning of 1935, however, a slight decline is to be noted partly caused by the improvement in the supply of natural raw materials and still more by the general stagnation of the trade in textile goods. The production capacity for synthetic spinning materials, which was extended considerably in the past year is not yet being fully utilised.

EXPORTS AND PRICES

Exports of textile finished goods have shown little change during the past year. Under the influence of regular and seasonal fluctuations they are still at the low level reached a year ago.

With slowing down of the abnormal demand the price movements have become more normal since February of this year. The whole-sale price index for textile finished goods has even declined somewhat. Many woollen articles have shown the strongest drop in prices whereas the prices for many best fibre products has risen somewhat. In both cases besides the domestic economic influences the movement of foreign raw material prices has also played an important role.

Mr. Ramchandra Keshoo Nasikkar Vakil, one of the oldest pleaders of Indore died on Friday the 11th instant after long-illness.

Indore Letter

REFORMED COUNCIL MUST BE BOYCOTTED

Indore Bar Association Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).
INDORE, Oct. 24.

"Retrograde and unacceptable" were how the new Indore Legislative Reforms granted on the Maharaja's Birthday were characterised at the meeting of the Indore Bar Association, when a resolution reaffirming their decision to "boycott" the new Legislative Council of Indore was unanimously passed.

Speaking on the farcical nature of the Reforms, Mr. Rege, a member of the Bar Association, said that the utter futility of grant of such a measure as the proposed reformed "Council" should effectively be brought home to the authorities by a whirlwind campaign in favour of the boycott of Legislative. There was sufficient mass-awakening among the subjects, continued the speaker, to demand liberalization of the Constitution and they should refuse to be under the tutelage of an autocratic form of Government. This "lime-housing" would not deceive the people, added Mr. Rege.

The Resolution was passed by overwhelming majority. In conformity with the principle embodied in the resolution, the Bar Association will remain unrepresented in the newly constituted Council.

TANSEN ANNIVERSARY DAY

Brisk arrangements are in progress at Gwalior to celebrate with due eclat the death anniversary of the "King of Indian Music"—Tansen, which will be held this year on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant near his tomb. There will be recitals of music both vocal and instrumental. Harikatha and Miland Sharif will be conducted by Hindus and Muslims alike and the poor will be fed on a large scale.

CHLOROFORM AIDS BAR-BENDER

Burglar At Vile Parle Makes Off With Large Booty

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, October 26.

A very daring case of burglary was reported to the Vile Parle Police early yesterday morning by Sheth Vithaldas Nensey's son-in-law, residing on the Nehru Road, East Vile Parle, wherein the nightly visitors are alleged to have used chloroform and threatened the Sheth with a clasp knife.

Yesterday during the early hours of the morning, a daring thief, equipped with all the paraphernalia of house-breaking entered the compound of Sheth Vithaldas Nensey and attempted to enter the house from the eastern side by breaking the bars of the window that was open. But the visitors seems to have failed in the attempt as the bars defied his attempt. Thereupon, the thief scaled the wall somehow and broke open the small door in the upper terrace and entered the house. He came to the room where Shethji's son-in-law was sleeping, woke him up and asked to hand him over the keys of the safe. He, however, refused and tried to shout aloud. The thief is alleged to have threatened him that his life would not be safe if he attempted to raise his voice. A kerchief with some aromatic fragrance was thrown over his face, and his hands and feet were bound and he was left in the corner of the room.

The thief decamped with some ornaments including a golden wrist watch, a ring, a necklace, etc. It is estimated that the stolen property is worth about Rs. 750.

Shethji came back to his normal senses at about 5-30 a.m. and called his mali who unbound him.

The case was then reported to the police. Police Inspectors Messrs Khan and Rane at once hurried to the scene and began their inquiries.

Agricultural Outlook In Presidency

The agricultural outlook in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 19th October, were reported to be as under:—

Sind: No rain during week. Rain needed in hilly tracts of Dadu. Standing crops flourishing except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur where they suffered owing to insufficient water supply. Cotton crop slightly affected by disease in parts of Hyderabad. Standing crops also suffered from inroads of rats and insects in parts of Hyderabad. Cotton picking in progress in parts of Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi cultivation in progress. Supply of water for drinking sufficient; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Sukkur.

Gujarat: No rain during week. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops and preparation for rabi cultivation in progress in some parts. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat. Supply of water for drinking adequate; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Ahmedabad.

Konkan: Rain during week in some places. More rain needed in parts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri for late sown crops. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early sown crops commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Kanara.

Deccan and Karnatak: Rain during week at some places More rain needed in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Rabi seedlings and kharif crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum, respectively. Kharif crops also suffered owing to insufficient moisture in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi cultivation in progress. Cotton picking in progress in parts of West Khandesh and Poona. Rabi sowing commenced in some parts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation deficient in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

Sind: 38 per cent above normal to 32 per cent below normal

Gujarat: 32 per cent above normal to 4 per cent below normal

Konkan: 46 to 8 per cent above normal

Deccan: 35 per cent above normal to 26 per cent below normal

Karnatak: 28 per cent above normal to 4 per cent below normal

(Note. The average prices during the five pre-war years 1909-14 are taken as normal for purposes of this report).

The new AMERICAN EVEREADY Service Line FLASHLIGHTS

LOW PRICE HIGH QUALITY

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES
DODGE & SEYMOUR, LTD.
(CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS)
KARACHI, LAHORE, DELHI

THE BEST YOU CAN GET For YOUR MONEY IS A Life Policy of East & West INSURANCE CO., LTD. (Estd. 1913.)
EAST & WEST BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

2½% Rebate allowed on premiums paid yearly.

UNIQUE PRIVILEGES to POLICYHOLDERS

Last valuation BONUS Rs. 15 PER THOUSAND per annum on both Whole Life and Endowment Policies.

For prospectus, etc., Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sudh 1, 1992.
Muslim: Rajab 29, 1351.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 22, 1305.
Hightide: 0-17 12-03.
Lowtide: 6-12 18-10.
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Divali: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

SHRI DATT MANDAL BHOIWADA PAREL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the annual celebrations will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at (Jastis Rao's Bunglow Bhoiwada Parel.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The opening ceremony of the Academy of Printing at the Forbes Sabha Hall, Congress House Lane, will be performed by Mr. K. Natarajan.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, (Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punegar, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 48) Strophes 1-3.

MUSEUM OPEN TO-DAY.

"The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day Monday, from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m."

SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS

"There will be a Ceremonial Parade on Balipratipada Day to-day (Monday) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) After the March Past the Volunteers will march to the Head Quarters and take part in the Flag Hoisting Ceremony. Volunteers should muster strong at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at the Ceremonial Parade."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Less Miserables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m. and "Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies Show" at 10 a.m. to-day and at 4 p.m. from Tuesday to Friday 1st Nov.
CAPITOL—"Escape Me Never." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Travelling Saleslady." Daily at 3-30, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"She." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL— "Jawani-ki-Hawa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Return of Bulldog Drummond." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Call of the Savage." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
A Happy New Year, Samvant 1992.
10-0 a.m. Sanai Solos. By Vithal Rambhav More.
10-30 a.m. Bai Sunderabai (In her New Songs.)
SB Bai Sunderabai's repertoire usually includes the famous love lyrics from "Geeta Govinda."
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
12-0 noon. "Divali Diversions." (Rex Records).
1 Primo Scala's Accordion Band. "On with the Show" 1935.
7-0 p.m. Khyal Singing on Duff. By Ervad Ardeshir B. Pavri.
1 In Praise of God.
2 In Praise of Divali.
7-30 p.m. Light Music. By Sumatibai Wadkar.
8-20 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (In Hindi). By Pandit Luxmanrao Oghale.
THE NEWS.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-30 p.m. "India and the World." A Weekly Survey.
9-45 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
TUESDAY'S (29-10-35) PROGRAMME.
12-0 Noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 European Programme.
2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m.—Close Down.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Dance Music. Harry Roy and His Orchestra. From the Mayfair Hotel. London and Bajos Bela and his Tango Orchestra (Parlophone).
8-0 p.m. Did you Know? By Arthus Silas.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay.
THE NEWS.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-30 p.m. Light Music. By Mehbubjan of Sholapur. Accompanied by Dinkarrao Amembal, (Harmonium.) Kamoo, (Tabla.)
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

ALL-MICKEY MOUSE SHOW
To-day At 10 A.M.
Prizes for Lucky Programmes.
THE REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES
Fredric March · Charles Laughton
CEDRIC HARDWICKE
Free List Suspended.

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"MAGIC!" PERCY HAMMOND N. Y. Herald Tribune
Elisabeth BERGNER
ESCAPE ME NEVER
The Screen's most amazing personality in a film that took
LONDON & NEW YORK BY STORM!
Free List Suspended.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT QUEEN'S ROAD

Occupants Of Overturned Car Receive Injuries

A remarkable motor-collision, in which six occupants of two cars had a miraculous escape, resulted in the overturning of one car and severe damage to both, on the Queens Road, on Sunday afternoon.

It appears that taxi No. X5498, carrying passengers from S. S. "California" at Alexandra Docks, was proceeding towards the Opera House. Private car. No. W 6243, proceeding in the opposite direction, is alleged to have attempted to overtake a third car and in doing so, the collision took place.

Owing to the severe impact, the private car was overturned on its side. and the occupants clambered ost throogh the windows, receiving slight injuries. The five passengers in the taxi had a severe shake-up, and escaped without serious injuries.

Both the cars were badly damaged. Inspector Dere, Deputy Inspector Hewson and Sgt. Gibbs of the Princess Street Police station came on the scene and instituted inquiries.

GAUD SARASWAT CONFERENCE

President Appeals For Inter-Sectional Unity

The ninth session of the United Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Parishad commenced its deliberations, 15 years after the last session, at the Muzafarabad Hall, Bombay, on Sunday, Mr. B. S. Kamat, presiding.

The President in the course of his speech said that although several stalwarts of the community had passed away, their names were still green in his memory and that the Conference revived their memories in their minds.

INTER-MARRIAGES

The main object of the Conference was to have inter-marriages between all sections of the community, the President remarked. Such marriages had already taken place in the community hitherto, he added, and persons who would take part in such marriages should be publicly honoured by the Conference hereafter.

Looking at the Conference from another angle, the President found that a good deal of ilip had been given to educational work. Several funds for educational purposes both in India and cutside, had been taken advantage of by the members of the community and several institutions under the auspices of the community stood out as a hallmark of advancement.

Another feature of the Conference was that it had brought together the members of the community from places far apart like Gwalior in the North and Mangalore and Cochin in the South. The Conference sought to unite members of the community who were sprinkled all over India.

NOT REACTIONARY

In the opinion of the President the Conference was not a reactionary one, as was maintained by the critics. He said: "I can say with a firm conviction that my connections with communal institutions have not in any way impeded my doing national work and I have never entertained the idea that our community should have any protection or proportion in Government service and without such protection we have maintained our place in the national life."

Appealing to the community to mobilise, he said that it was by dint of organisation that the solidarity of the community could be maintained and a liberal mentality nourished.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM

"The economic problem is a serious one", he continued, "but it cannot be solved by a Conference like this. Otherwise the Congress during the last fifty years could have filled the whole country with gold."

In conclusion he said that the youths of the community should practise the habits of thrift, birth-control and foreign travel.

NO CENSUS

A storm of controversy was raised at the Conference over a resolution which recommended the Standing Committee of the Conference to prepare a census as well as a directory of all the members of the community before December 1936. Fulher, for the purpose of preparing this, the Standing Committee should spend out of the Conference funds Rs. 1,000. The resolution also laid down that the same census and directory should be printed and published for the benefit of the community.

The President speaking against the resolution said that the question had been discussed in the Subjects Committee and that such a task offered serious practical difficulties. It was his personal experience that a committee with a similar purpose, of which he was a member, had to spend nearly the same amount of rupees as the inhabitants in the village where statistics had to be collected.

The resolution was lost by 57 votes.

The Conference, however, passed a resolution asking the Standing Committee to prepare and publish only a Directory of the community.

The Conference, after adopting a few more resolutions, adjourned till Monday to transact the remaining business contained in the agenda.

ART EXHIBITION

Attached to the Conference is an exhibition where articles of artistic value are displayed. Among those which struck the eye were remarkable oil paintings, silk embroidery works and woollen designs of various colours depicting Gandhiji and Motilal Nehru. The showroom also presented miniature steamboats, aeroplanes, electric motor and an electric beam engine designed by a member of the community Mr. D. R. Deshpande.

Lucknow—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Haig and members of their personal staff arrived at Lucknow on 27th morning for stay during the winter. They came from an eight days' tour in Almora District.—A.P

"DRIFT IN CONGRESS RANKS"

Radicals Urge Checking Of "Reactionary Tendency" In Right Time"

A public meeting was held on Sunday evening at Tambakanta in connection with the Radical Political Conference. Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha presided. Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. Oak, and W. G. Kulkarni also spoke.

Mr. Mitha explained the necessity for a conference of this type at this juncture in the history of the national struggle for freedom. The leadership of the Congress was to-day drifting towards constitutionalism—a drift that was leading the country towards compromise with Britain. The Rightist tendencies inside the Congress was slowly driving the Congress towards adopting a policy of acceptaance of offices under the New Reforms. Unless the rank and file mobilised against this, and checked this tendency in the right time, the country would be heading not towards freedom but towards strengthening the bondage of the overwhelming majority of the population.

"REFORMS UNACCEPTABLE."

The New Reforms, he continued, were unacceptable to the country. No constitution that was not formulated by the representatives of the overwhelming majority of the nation could ever be acceptable. It was the democratic right of every country to formulate her own constitution, suited to her own needs.

Dr. Shetty explained the present international situation and the imminence of a world war. It was the duty, he said, of every Indian to oppose war.

Mr. W. G. Kulkarni referred to the present constitution of the Congress, as amended by the Bombay session of the Congress, and said that the Constitution should be so changed as to develop the rank and file initiative and make it more democratic.

Mr. Oak dwelt on the naticial struggle and said that the masses must be organised, and that was the only way to develop the struggle for independence to a higher level. Freedom was for the masses and not for a small section of the nation who were prepared to come to any compromise in their desire for a larger share in the profits.

Pt. Pant To Open Achal Trust At Agra

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant, M.L.A., is expected to arrive at Agra on 3rd November to preside at the opening ceremony of the Achal Trust founded by Seth Achal Singh.

Babu Sri Prakash, Vice-President of the Hind Provincial Congress Committee, will be arriving on 2nd November for inaugurating the Trust. The Agra Congress Committee is making elaborate arrangements to give them a befitting reception on their arrival and to carry them in a procession through the principal streets of the city.

CONGRESS HOPES IN NEW YEAR

People Must Reaffirm Their Loyalty, Says Nagindas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"To-day is the last day of the Vikram Samvatsar commencing from to-morrow. we would see an advancement, and substancial and speedy progress in the activities and achievements of the Congress. During the year to come, there would be very important questions that would come up for determination before the Congress and the year to come will witness important decisions in the attitude of the Congress.

I wish that these questions would be determined satisfactorily and to the best interests of the country so that its progress may go on unimpeded and be on the onward march. This year will also witness the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Congress and that would be an occasion when the people would rise to a man to reaffirm their loyalty to and faith in the Congress," thus observed Sjt Nagindas T. Master, Vice President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

The occasion was the monthly flag hoisting ceremony which was held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C.

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR MAIL SERVICE

The following Postal Notice has been issued:

It has been arranged that letters and postcards only presented at the counter of the General Post Office, Bombay, bearing the ordinary inland rates of postage, and superscribed for carriage by the demonstration flight shall be accepted for transmission by a demonstration air mail flight inaugurating the air service which Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., are establishing on the 29th October 1935. These letters and postcards must be presented at the General Post Office not later than 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 28th October 1935. They will be impressed with a special rubber stamp indicating that they are being carried by this demonstration flight.

The aeroplane carrying the postings mentioned above is expepected to leave Bombay at 6-30 a.m. and is scheduled to reach Trivandrum at 3-21 p.m. on the same day (viz. 29th October).

The fourth sessions of the All-India Memon Conference will be held at Porbandar on 2nd November 1935, when H. H. the Maharaja Maharana Saheb Shree Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur of Porbandar will perform the opening ceremony, when Sheth Haji Abdullah Haroon M. L. A. of Karachi will preside.

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference will hold its its tenth session on 1st and 2nd November 1935, at the New Era High School, Sursagar. Baroda.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Inland Air-Mail

With the inauguration of the Bombay-Trivandrum air service on Tuesday, October 29, one of the important connections in the interior will have been established. For various reasons, Trivandrum, the capital of the Travancore State, has occupied no insignificant place in the life of the city of Bombay. Several Travancoreans in Bombay may be found in important and responsible positions and the banking concerns of Travancore have been carrying on successful business in the city. Recently the State authorities have established a trade centre here, with the object of developing commercial relations with Bombay. In view of these considerations, the establishment of a regular air-service between Bombay and Trivandrum over an approximate distance of 1,000 miles, has come not a day too soon. The Tatas' will, indeed, be rendering a great service to the cause of progress, by opening up similar air-routes to distant parts in south India, including the most progressive State of Mysore.

An Excellent Institution.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, as is well-known, specially looks after destitute and delinquent children. The number admitted during the year was 102 as against 108 in the previous year, the figures of discharge being 119 and 97 respectively. The working of the institute during the year was entirely satisfactory, except on the financial side. The problem of after-employment, however, is becoming increasingly difficult. This, of course, is inevitable considering the keen competition in industry everywhere. Nevertheless, as the Governor observed on the Prize day, the obligation which falls on the employers of labour to assist in the solution of this problem must not be lost sight of by them. This year, it was decided to abandon the motor mechanics class and to amplify agricultural and carpentry instructional facilities. The authorities of the institution deserve to be complimented upon the excellent conduct of the institution.

BAILIFF GETS DAY'S IMPRISONMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Oct 25

Judgment was delivered by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana, in the case in which Bhiku Babaji Khade (35), a bailiff in the first class Sub-Judge's Court at Thana, stood charged under section 409 I.P.C. with defalcation of Government money to the extent of Rs. 48-10-4, being the amount of subsistence allowance entrusted to him during the month of September 1935. The complaint was filed by Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gupte, Nazir of the District Court at Thana, on October 10 last.

The Magistrate convicted him on his own plea of guilty, and sentenced him to a day's rigorous imprisonment in view of the mitigating circumstances that "the accused is a middle-aged man of 35, comes from the backward Maratha community, has put in 24 years of service and if possible would have retired on an invalid pension."

"He seems to have fallen prey to some unavoidable temptation and this is his first offence, the misappropriation is not of long standing but covers a brief period of a week or so, and he has made good the amount," added the Magistrate.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ARRIVES AT QUETTA

QUETTA, Oct. 27.

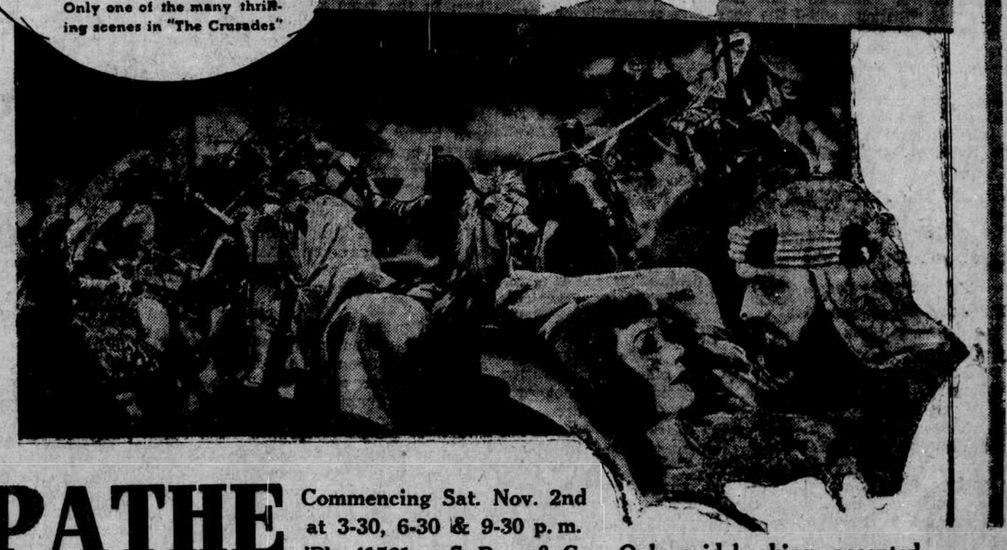
The Quetta Relief Advisory Committee consisting of Lala Ramsaran Das, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Captain Lalchand arrived here to-day and were met at the station by Col. Severn Williams, Political Agent, the Claims Commissioner and prominent citizens. During their stay at Quetta the members will be guests of the Political Agent.

After lunch a preliminary meeting of the members was held and they later went to the Cordon area to gather information.

The Hon. Sir Norman Cater also arrived here to-day to attend the first meeting of the Advisory Committee to be held on the 28th. —A. P.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORE FUN, MORE LAUGHS THAN "GOLD DIGGERS"

JOAN BLONDELL
GLENDA FARRELL
in Traveling Saleslady
WILLIAM GARGAN · HUGH HERBERT
RUTH DONNELLY · PATSY KELLY

CONFLICT
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"THE CRUSADES"
LORETTA YOUNG · HENRY WILCOXON
. . and a cast of many thousands
Civilization Hangs in the Balance!
The most breath-taking scene screened since the sea divided in "The Ten Commandments." Thousands of men and charging horses clash like a thunderbolt in a great cavalry battle!
Only one of the many thrilling scenes in "The Crusades"

PATHE Commencing Sat. Nov. 2nd at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
'Ph. 41561 or S. Rose & Co. Only paid bookings accepted.

Telephone No. 22051. Telegrams "Chronicle"
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1051.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS

To all our readers and to all Hindus we wish a happy New Year. To several mercantile communities of Bombay to-day is a New Year's day, and as such it is celebrated with a feast of lights in token of the brighter new year to which they look forward. It is also the practice for businessmen on this occasion to take stock of their position, to review the past year's activities and make plans for the future. This year's Diwali is being celebrated by the people of Bombay with, perhaps, a little more eclat than it was for a few years past. This is due partly to a slight revival of trade—though there is still much uncertainty as to whether the signs of revival are deceptive or temporary—and partly to the suspension of the intensive political struggle which marked the end of the last decade and the beginning of the present. In so far as there is any real trade revival in the country, it is largely due to the cumulative effect of the Swadeshi movement started in an intensive form six years ago. That movement is not quite so intensive now as it used to be four or five years ago. But in the years to come it needs to be more intensive and extensive than it ever was; for then only can we counteract the ruinous effects of the policy of British preference that is the basis of pacts like the Ottawa Pact and the Mody-Lees Pact. As under the new Constitution, with its many commercial safeguards for British trade, our tariffs will continue to subordinate Indian interests to those of [illegible], Swadeshi is the most effective remedy against the economic domination of the country.

Constructive Effort

Taking stock of the political position in the country, we note with regret that in spite of the national struggle during the last few years our goal seems still far away. But this very fact, far from disheartening us, should induce us to redouble our efforts to reach the goal. No sacrifice can be too great for the goal of complete independence. Let none suppose that, merely because the intensive struggle of the last few years has now been suspended, we have only to rest on our oars. We must now be busy preparing ourselves through constructive effort, for that disciplined pressure that will bend Britain to our National Will and result in our attaining freedom. The present, indeed, is the time for developing our economic and other nation-building resources.

Carry Out Congress Programme

In the political plans of the future, Parliamentary tactics in the new legislatures will naturally play an important part. If they are wisely planned by the Congress and loyally followed by all concerned, they will undoubtedly help, instead of hindering, as the last legislatures did, the struggle for freedom in the country. But let it always be remembered that the real and direct struggle for Swaraj is in the country, and not in the legislatures, whatever the glamour of the latter to the inexperienced. And the greatest significance of this fact is that every citizen, young or old, in the city or in the remotest villages, can do his bit in the struggle, every day; whereas only a few hundreds can work in the legislatures, and that, too, for a few months in the year. The Congress has outlined a comprehensive programme of constructive work, including Swadeshi, with special reference to the promotion of village industries, communal unity, the removal of untouchability, the organisation of peasants and workers, etc. Let everyone resolve, on the New Year's Day to take up earnestly one or more items of this programme according to his aptitude, convictions and opportunities, let there be more of constructive work and less of idle talk or criticism. Then the situation will be transformed as if by magic and Swaraj, as Gandhiji once said, would come running to us.

Duce's Latest Challenge

Mr. Lloyd George is not altogether wrong in attributing selfish motives to France and even suggesting that M. Laval is desirous of defeating the sanctions against Italy. British attitude, however, is also traceable to egotistical motives. But where Britain scores over France is that while the latter finds herself in sympathy with the international outlaw the selfishness of the former leads her to stand by the League of Nations. And we are glad that that stand is not intended to be weakened. As was anticipated M. Laval did communicate those "tentative proposals" from an Italian source, but it is satisfactory to learn that "British attitude is unchanged" and that "there never has been and never will be any question of side-tracking the League." We hope the League will set its face resolutely against any suggestion, whatever its source, calculated to compromise its own honour and that of Abyssinia in defence of both of which it has accepted the challenge of Italy.

That challenge has been rendered more defiant if also a little ridiculous by the latest of Signor Mussolini's fire-eating orations. The only appropriate answer to Il Duce will be to enforce that "foulest of injustices" and "absurd crime" the Sanctions, effectively and immediately. M. Laval would certainly want to hinder the operation of Sanctions, in fact, he has already asked for a few days of grace. But as against M. Laval's hesitation is the rather important speech of Mr. Baldwin plainly hinting at the possibility eventually of Sanctions of a severe kind inevitably leading to a blockade. The declaration that Britain would not hesitate to enforce the blockade alone is bound to make M. Laval think vigorously and produce repercussions which we shall await with interest.

Disaster Ahead

How contemptibly complete is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's desertion of his former principles and loyalties! He has signed the National Government's election manifesto which calls for increased armaments and warns Britain that "the advent of a Socialist Government pledged to a number of revolutionary measures of which the ultimate results could not be foreseen would inevitably be followed by the collapse of confidence." This is the Socialist—he still insists on being one—Ramsay MacDonald who is raising an alarm against the "revolutionary measures" which he himself and Philip Snowden formulated. With Mr. Baldwin demanding more arms, with the "Pacifist-Socialist" Ramsay MacDonald cheerfully echoing him and with Mr. Churchill again a welcome prodigal back to the official Conservative home, the prospects are not very bright. The Germans are not wrong in anticipating Mr. Churchill's return to the Admiralty. And what it would mean is clear from his much-applauded speech in the Commons wherein he demanded complete mastery in the Mediterranean and drew attention to German rearmament. An armament race with Winston Churchill among the leaders is certain to lead to world disaster.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

Attitude Of Russia

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.

From the very beginning of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict both the public opinion and the press of this country have followed the process of its development with keen interest, and have given great importance to the gravity of the situation. Not only have a number of articles appeared, and are continuing to appear, in the Soviet Press, giving an exhaustive analysis of the conflict and predicting its most probable outcome, but also by reading these articles it is obvious that these statements, as well as Soviet public opinion, make no secret of their sympathy towards Abyssinia. They do not find one item of justification for the aggressive actions taken by Italy against weak Abyssinia. At the same time one is unable to find any item published, in the press which might offend Italy and thus strain the Soviet's relations with her. In the same manner Litvinoff "The Wise" condemned the activities of Italy at Geneva without even mentioning her name.

Now that the war in Abyssinia is in full swing, the Soviets have, it seems from the press, increased their alarm. It is feared that the fire of war begun by Italy in Eastern Africa might spread beyond its boundaries, particularly when another Government in Europe is no less ready, and even anxious, for war than Italy. Mussolini was undoubtedly encouraged by the "Manchurian Incident", its development and sequel; while Herr Hitler, needing but a little encouragement, might enrich himself with the experience of Mussolini and begin an Aryan crusade against the non-Aryans of Europe.

Why Abyssinia Is Invaded?

"Pravda", the Soviet Union's most influential newspaper and the official organ of the Communist Party, in an editorial under the caption: "War in Eastern Africa" analysing the situation in Abyssinia writes: "The war started in Abyssinia, after the occupation of Manchuria by Japan, is the gravest incident indicating to what great extent the contradictions among the imperialists have sharpened, and how great, therefore, is the danger of a new world war. War has been waged against Abyssinia only because it does not wish to become, voluntarily, a colony of Italy. Why has Italy decided to invade Abyssinia, the "Pravda" asks and then replies: "Because Abyssinia is a weak country. Had it been a strong, a great Power, Italy would never have undertaken the risk of waging war with it". Further the editorial continues: "Weak Abyssinia has become the object of rivalry between the great and strongest Powers. Anyone commanding superiority in Abyssinia will possess the keys to important lines of naval communications of the British Empire and its colonies in Eastern and South Eastern Africa!

"The Italo-Abyssinian war," continues "Pravda", directly affects the interests of all the great and small capitalistic Powers. The small Powers, because they are afraid that German Fascism will utilize the struggle between the great Powers in order to treat them in the same manner that Italy treats Abyssinia. The great Powers, on the other hand, are afraid of a rapprochement between Italy and Germany, which constitutes a great menace for them. That is why they have been trying to settle the colonial conflict between imperialists at the expense of the Abyssinian people, offering Italy pieces of Abyssinian land."

In conclusion the leading article says: "Among the masses of people protest and indignation against the aggressor have increased. The defense of the cause of peace demands the united and unanimous action of all adherents of collective security. Our proletarian Government is against the imperialistic ambitions of Italian Fascism, but it is also against the proposed imperialistic protectorate over Abyssinia. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to help solve the conflict peacefully, and it remains as always in the front line of the struggle for defending the cause of peace". From the above declaration it is

(Continued on page 8, col. 4.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

General Election Prospects

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, October 19.
(By Air Mail).

The complicated international situation at Geneva has tempted the headquarters of the Conservative Party to try their luck in the general election market. All the wise calculations had pointed to the advisability of an election next February or March but the impetuous followers of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, are forcing his hands for an immediate speculation. English temperament is always known to act unitedly in the face of a crisis and, therefore, Mr. Baldwin's Government is hoping that the present crisis will appeal to the hearts of the English electorate to return the present Government undisturbed to carry on British affairs through a period of international difficulty and confusion.

Baldwin's Hopes

It also suits Mr. Baldwin that the present occasion may help him to run both the wings in his Party—the peace-loving and the big army wing—together as a pair of horses pulling the Government chariot. In ordinary times people who would vote for one would not vote for the other but on account of the French vacillation at Geneva, the Conservatives will be able to use the argument that the League has got to be supported. At the same time on account of the French vacillation Britain must have a powerful military machinery, they argue, to enforce even the will of the League of Nations. They assert that this is necessary as all other small League members are not capable of offering resistance to armed nations like Japan, Italy or Germany. Mr. Baldwin may not be entirely wrong, though his hopes may not be realised to the fullest extent. The average peace-loving citizen is bound to realise that if in future Britain will not want a war of her own and will act harmoniously with other nations of the world, there would be no need for an all-powerful army for Britain. Also those people who suspect that the present Government is supporting the League only hypocritically will prefer to vote for a Labour Government as being more genuine supporters of the League for its own sake. However it is probable that with a much reduced majority Mr. Baldwin may get back into power thanks chiefly to the flabby and easy-going method of the Labour Party.

Labours' Apathy

During the last six months the Labour Party ought to have been carrying on a whirlwind campaign against the economic policy of the Government with regard to unemployment, lower wages, bad housing condition, etc., which it has failed to do. Secondly, the Labour Party is, unfortunately, not following the French example and is still refusing to make common cause with the Communist Party on working class propositions which in many parts of the country leaves the working class followers dissatisfied and uninspired. Thirdly, in international politics on account of political prejudices the Labour Party is not strongly backing up the Soviet Union's demand for military sanctions against Italy, for unqualified independence of Abyssinia without imposing on her foreign officers and advisers or without dividing up the territory into concessions to foreigners and the leading on to a campaign for a drastic disarmament of all nations. The Labour Party is merely counting on raising the wind during the fortnight of the general election. Out of its 500 candidates in the country, the public hardly hears of more than 50 to be actively engaged in daily propaganda work. In the meanwhile Mr. Baldwin's Government is reaping the benefit of surface popularity with its outward support of the League of Nations. It is already in the field with a series of films for use in the coming election campaign. Mr. Baldwin speaks confidently, Mr. MacDonald rather defiantly, and Sir John Simon apologetically. They all seem a trifle hesitant, and the best service is done by two films which mark a definite attempt to use the "documentary" evidence for political propaganda.

Propaganda Through Film

One, called "A Brighter Countryside", sets out to show the assistance given to agriculture by the present Government. While appropriate scenes are being shown a commentator supplies statistics about wheat, the rise of wages in rural districts, and the growth of the bulb industry. The other film, "Signs of the Times", seeks to show the revival of prosperity as reflected in the record holiday crowds of this summer. There is no doubt that the gay scenes, giving evidence of money to spend, have an emotional appeal lacking from speeches. A further advance in the adroit political use of films is marked by the employment of two music-hall artistes, Stanley Holloway and Arthur Prince, to give turns, with a political bias. Arthur Prince's doll "Jime" is persuaded by his master not to vote for the Opposition. This must be the first time in his long career that the puppet has appeared on a bill between two Prime Ministers. The

(Continued on page 8, col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

HEARST ON FELONY

Mr. Hearst, the composite American prototype of Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook, has given expression to some of what might be described as his "pungent" views on Italo-Abyssinian question. He is a friend of Italy and attempts a sympathetic criticism of Signor Mussolini's "clumsy thievery" by denouncing Britain. "When England," he says, "feloniously appropriates a country and a people you hear nothing about it until you wake up one morning and find that England has established another protectorate . . . . . you have to know the trick. Mussolini does not." Mr. Hearst's sense of outraged innocence is delightful. And while his denunciation is not unjustified, America is also guilty, with certain variations appropriate to the twentieth century, of felonious appropriations. But the point is that one wrong or rather two wrongs do not justify a third. Honesty demands that every felony should be unreservedly condemned and that all "felonious appropriations," present and past, British, Italian, French, Japanese —and American should be cancelled.

SIGNIFICANT NON-CO-OPERATION

Our London correspondent reports that a representative Committee of Pacifists, I. L. P. members, Communists, Socialists and Congressmen has been formed to give a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visits London this week. India will be grateful to these gentlemen for the honour they propose to do to one whom she counts among the greatest of her sons and she will heartily appreciate this gesture of friendship. But we cannot help noting that Mr. Lansbury and Lord Listowen and Kinnoal have declined to join the Committee. They doubtless have their reasons, the significant reasons, most probably, for which the official leaders of the Labour-Socialist Party of Great Britain are conspicuous by their absence from the Committee.

JOIN THE CONGRESS

A notable feature of the presidential speech of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain at the annual session of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League was the desire it indicated for co-operation with non-Muslim communities in solving national problems. The President even suggested that the time had come "to form political parties in the new legislatures on non-communal lines". If such parties, however, are to be real and effective, they should be preceded by non-communal parties in the country. It is, therefore, the duty of Muslims to join and work for non-communal political bodies like the Indian National Congress. It will not do for them to confine themselves to their communal leagues and conferences and talk expansively about non-communal political parties. There is no reason why all those Muslims who accept the Congress creed of attaining complete independence by peaceful and legitimate means should not join that body. The Khan Bahadur is right in stating that in the national fight for freedom the Muslim share is considerable. But he will himself admit that the greatest contribution to that share is by Congress Muslims. Many more Muslims can and should emulate their example.

THE RIGHT LEAD

A right step in the direction of forming non-communal parties and generally of promoting political unity is the holding of All-Parties Conferences like the Assam All-Parties Conference during the week-end. Mr. M. Tayyebulla, the President, gave the right lead to the conference when he commended to it the Congress policy to reject the new constitution which he not inaptly described as "a bond of slavery", and as being "conceived in a spirit of deep distrust of the people of India and of further domination over India". He urged the Conference "to capture the legislature in the next general election and resist the Imperialist Indian policy". But it should be obvious that the policy he has commended will succeed only if those politicians capture the legislature who believe with the Congress that the new Constitution should be rejected.

APPEAL TO SINDHIS.

The appeal made by Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroon to the people of Sind, to sink their differences on the eve of the separation of their province and work henceforth only for the good of the province as a whole, will be endorsed by every thinking person. The question of separation was one on which there was acute difference of opinion, which, unfortunately, was given a communal turn. But now that separation has become a "fait accompli" it behoves both the parties to forget their differences, and unite in furthering their common interests. Sind has great possibilities of progress and prosperity, and it will only be by co-operation and goodwill of all that the new province will be able to achieve success. Sindhis of all shades of opinion, therefore, will do well to take the lesson of unity to heart.

PRESS VIEWS

Acceptance Of Office

The acceptance of office by Nationalists who have condemned root and branch the constitutional reforms would be a complete turning back upon their part. Subject to any unforeseen circumstances arising before the elections, the obvious course for such men would be to constitute a strong opposition which would thwart the mischievous consequences of the reforms but will also compel the supporters of the reforms to carry out in office the mandates of the popular party. In the conditions provided in the new Government of India Act this would be the best way in which nationalist members of the legislature would serve their country. In office they would be powerless. Almost before they begin the duties of their office they will find themselves up against the many obstacles provided in the Act to their national policy. Take the question of Currency and Exchange. The Viceroy would certainly intervene with his emergency powers to prevent any change in the present policy which according to the best Indian opinion is misconceived from the point of view of Indian interest. Take the policy of free exports of gold from India. Again the Viceroy would use his individual judgment, inspired by the Secretary of State and his own advisers, against any attempt here to arrest the drain of gold from India. No important reform can be carried out by ministers at the centre, apart from the uncertainty when the federation section of the Act will come into operation.—"Indian Social Reformer".

A New Excuse

Here is a new argument in support of the Special Emergency Powers Bill. Mr. Boyd, the Finance Member of the Punjab Government, said in the course of his speech on the Bill which he introduced in the Council, that the prompt application of the Act on the eve of the Jubilee celebrations in May last, frustrated the intentions of two gangs, one of which was arrested in possession of a revolver. The Finance Member did not explain whether, if there had been no Emergency Powers Act, the gang could not have been dispossessed of its revolver, or the Jubilee could not have been celebrated with the same success. We have heard many unconvincing arguments in defence of this Bill but the one employed by Mr. Boyd beats all of them hollow.—"Leader."

作作一日一作作

"We led the world in disarmament", says Mr. Baldwin.

But "we" have conveniently forgotten "our" lead in "reservations" which blew all the disarmament talk into thin air.

* * * *

Characterising Doctor Ambedkar's conversion advice to Harijans as unfair to them, Pundit Hridaya Nath Kunzru says "A man's religion is his own concern".

Then why criticise the Doctor who wants to make it a going concern?

* * * *

Referring to Lord Zetland's speech at the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, Bori Bundar says "he was enunciating the merest platitude".

Yes, and as completely meaningless.

* * * *

Hafiz Hidayat Husain, a great "Muslim leader", speaking on Hindu-Muslim relations declares: "It would be profane to say that religion is at the bottom of these quarrels."

We congratulate the Hafiz Sahib on this courageous confession.

* * * *

"The causes in my opinion", Hafiz Hidayat Husain affirms, "are partly economic, partly psychological and partly political."

That is what critics have been ascribing to the Communalists.

* * * *

By the way would it be profane to suggest that the changed tone and the appeal for Hindu-Muslim Unity are also due to causes that are "partly economic, partly psychological and partly political"?

The "Reforms" are round the corner. So is Congress. Communalists, reactionaries landlords, etc., must, therefore, unite now for "causes that are partly economic, partly psychological and partly political."

* * * *

In the "Maharaja of Kashmir's 'Dragon-Rapide', the Maharaja of Jodhpur's 'Percival Gull' and the Maharaja of Patiala's 'Monospar'" our Anglo-Indian contemporary sees definite proof that aviation is progressing in this country and that "India is rapidly becoming air-minded."

We wonder why our contemporary forgot the Viceroy's "Star of India".

We also wonder—but that is another though by no means an irrelevant story.

* * * *

WISHES CAN'T BRING HAPPINESS

—Headline in a contemporary.

An apt New Year Message. And how very true.

We wish we—but wishes can't bring happiness.

* * * *

Denouncing sanctions as the foulest of injustices, Il Duce declares that the Italian people will be found capable of heroism equal to that of the soldiers who avenged Adowa.

If that is all, then the Powers enforcing the sanctions need not worry much.

* * * *

France has promised to the League to apply sanctions, which is rather good of France.

But, she also requires four days' time after the meeting of the co-ordinating committee "to take necessary steps."

Unless dockers and railway workers are careful France will take a very substantial lot of these necessary steps.

* * * *

Baldwin has declared that the brunt of the blockade will fall on the British navy "in conjunction with others, if we are fortunate and possibly alone if unfortunate".

This loyalty to the League is most touching and gallant apart from the fact that that's a nasty one for M. Laval.

But would Britain also demand some special reward for difficult services rendered exclusively by her?

* * * *

A famous lawyer, who was of small stature, was being introduced to some men at his Club.

One very tall man, who fancied himself as a wit, was endeavouring to be funny at the other people's expense.

"Ah", he said, patronizingly, bending down as if he had a trouble to see the small lawyer. "I have often heard of you, but I've never seen you before."

"Indeed", flashed the other, promptly: "Well, Sir, I've often seen you, but I've never heard of you."

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Review

(By Mr. Zandhyala)

With the good beginnings of a happy and prosperous New Year, an attitude of buoyant optimism prevails all over the country; and the commercial community in particular is performing the festive activities in a gala mood, in confident expectations of witnessing the brighter aspect of the Trade Cycle during the New Year. A retrospective view of the salient events that have happened during the past twelve months reveals that the past year has not passed away quietly, especially, when a large number of disruptive forces are integrated to shake the foundations of the entire fabric of the modern civilisation—the latest instance of such an act being the Italian aggression in Abyssinia. It may be a matter of gratification to note that India, in spite of a very complex and discouraging international situation, is trying to have its way on the road to recovery after having just emerged from the throes of the economic crisis.

Prospect For New Year

Despite a debacle in the prices of some of the important commodities, like cotton, wheat, etc., during the middle of last year, the agricultural commodities in general have witnessed a gradual improvement throughout the year, and the prices of almost all the important commodities like cotton, wheat and corn, etc., stand at higher levels than those that were prevailing a year ago. This may mean a little relief to the entire agricultural community on whom the entire civilisation and prosperity of India depends today. The industrial India also has witnessed a steady and gradual progress during the past one year, and with the materialisation of the schemes like the rationalisation of some of the industries, cement merger and the starting of the automobile industry, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the New Year is bound to witness an industrial boom in India, at least of a minor character.

A Stabilising Factor

Further the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India last year has served to act as a potent and stabilising factor in maintaining India's credit at a very high level in the international market, and in perpetuating the cheap money policy so essential for the economic recovery. Now that the beginning of the New Year is marked with prospects of restoring international peace by means of conciliation, it may be confidently expected to have a prosperous and a happy year with a rise in the general price level and a gradual industrial expansion.

Apart from its religious significance, Divali is of particular importance to the commercial community as they after closing the accounts for the current year, open fresh accouts for the New Year. The "Moorat" is celebrated all over the country. All the principal markets in the city are having their "Moorat" sessions, evincing a general upward trend.

A Suggestion

It may not be out of place to suggest here that the "Moorat" celebration in the Stock Exchange and other Exchanges will be still more grand and valuable if they are followed by a stock brokers' dinner with the representatives of all the principal stock exchanges in the country. Such a gathering will not only facilitate establishment of close co-operation among the various brokers in the city and between the brokers of one city with those of another, but also may influence the public to realise how important a part they play in the economic structure of the country. Such dinners are quite common in the West; and the imitation of such a policy is sure to yield good results, both to the brokers and the public. The popular President of the Local Stock Exchange may be requested to bestow his attention over the proposal, and to see that it becomes an accomplished fact at the earliest possible opportunity.

Hoax On Bullion Exchange

A daring hoax and a huge bluff was played upon the Bullion Exchange this week with the result that the gullible public and rumour-mongers have burnt their fingers rather seriously. As a result of a faked communique alleged to have been issued by the Government of India, announcing the levy of an export duty of 10 per cent. on gold and the removal of the import duty on silver, the quotations of both the yellow and white metal underwent violent fluctuations within a short duration of about two hours.

A moment's hesitation would have convinced any one that the whole affair was nothing short of a huge bluff. In the first place the Government of India will never follow such a policy in making such important announcements which are likely to have repercussions all over the world. Further the absence of any such news either at the Reserve Bank or Customs or Reuter's Office, must have made the operators make capital out of the opportunity afforded to them by the ignorant ones. Even those who had the authority of a written communique in their hands must have realised their mistake if they had known that the Finance Department, but not the Commercial Department, should issue such communication. Again a careful reading of the Communique itself was neglected by many in that sensational hour.

In considerations of the Imperial policy the Government of India would never be considered to have acted in such a way. With Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of India, a free trader, and a predominantly conservative Government in Britain, it would be impossible to believe that the Government of India will pursue such a policy, especially in view of the fact that they have not interfered with the huge exports of gold during the last three years despite strong representations from all over the country.

Special Tariff Board

The Special Tariff Board after issuing the questionnaire departed to Calcutta where they will commence their regular inquiry within a few days. Already preliminary discussions are being carried on between the various industrial magnates in India so as to present a united front to the Tariff Board. As the Mody-Lees pact has been condemned by a section of the textile industry as well as the public, it would have been fair to the Government to include a provision in the terms of reference to the Tariff Board to examine the principle of agreement itself. In these days when bilateral agreements are so very common, they will never be an opposition to such an agreement in general if it is based on reciprocity.

The very narrow scope of the inquiry of the Special Tariff Board, i.e., to inquire whether the present scale of import duties against Lancashire goods gives adequate protection to the Indian textile industry—, affords no opportunity for the industry to put forth all its disabilities and to obtain adequate relief against foreign competition. No doubt that is gradual increase in the exports of cotton to Lancashire, but this gain is of very inconsiderable, as compared with the benefits accrued to Lancashire. Further the promise of supporting Indian cotton exports to Colonial markets has not become an accomplished fact.

Even with a very limited scope of inquiry the Tariff Board after a full investigation of the disabilities of the industry, may be expected to confer some benefits to the country at least by proposing fixed quotas by which India will be prepared to purchase Lancashire cloth in return for a definite quantity of cotton to be consumed by Lancashire mills.

ELECTIONEERING TACTICS

National Govt. Manifesto Whips Up Socialist Bogey

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The National Government manifesto signed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon comprehensively reviews the Government policy since its advent into power and outlines the broad measures for the maintenance of international position and the development of domestic needs.

The manifesto says, the broad issue is whether the stability and confidence which the National Government have built up are to be preserved in a period of special difficulty and anxiety. The gaps in defences must be repaired.

The manifesto dwells on the improved conditions of domestic affairs through a series of legislative measures and declares that the advent of a Socialist Government pledged to a number of revolutionary measures, whose ultimate results could not be clearly foreseen, would be inevitably followed by a collapse of confidence. —Reuter.

"FESTIVAL OF MYRIAD LIGHTS"

How Bombay In General And Businessmen In Particular Observed It

Diwali, "the festival of a myriad lights," of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth (according to Hindu mythology) was celebrated through the city, with usual illuminations and accompanying fireworks.

Kalbadevi locality, especially Sheikh Memon Street, where the Bullion Exchange, the Cotton Market, the yarn market and the cloth markets are situated, was transformed into a fairyland, with thousands of electric bulbs of odd colours burning incessantly in the night.

Of all the various customs and rituals observed on the occasion, perhaps the most colourful and impressive is the worship of Lakshmi, in the shape of performing 'puja' of gold sovereigns and silver coins heaped up amidst flowers, over a soft bed covered in spotless white.

Businessmen and magnates performed these ceremonies to the accompaniment of religious chantings.

To add to the bizarre picture, Japanese and European businessmen, connected with Indian merchants, were present on such occasions, in immaculate evening dress and exchanged greetings in the usual Hindu style.

Thousands of citizens of all castes and creeds went about the locality sight-seeing, and the rush was avoided by the adoption of one-way traffic system.

Vehicles were ordered to proceed along the Kalbadevi Road from the Bhendi Bazar side and were diverted along the Sheikh Memon Street to Bori Bunder via Crawford Market. Entry into Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar was possible via Cruikshank Road and Dhobi Talao.

IRISH SWEEP

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.

The following is the addition to the draw for the Cambridgeshire Irish Sweep:—

Faites Vos Jeux (LS 56385) Kamla C/o Gangaprasad Mahoba

Phoebus (CM 01381) Arati, India.

Caymanas (ER 27036 Emma) Colombo.

Buhardo (LZ 55884) forty-two shares, Burma.

Buhardo (LV 27609) Jal, Lawrence House, Chackasi, Howrah Bengal.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

(Continued from page 6.)

quite obvious that the Soviet Government would take part in any measures, particularly sanctions, against the aggressor, should the other great Powers do so upon the recommendation of the League of Nations.

New Fuel Use In Iron Casting.

A new fuel which may be used in place of coke in the casting of iron, and which produces an iron of much better quality than that obtained with the use of coke, has been invented by S. P. Bulgakov, manager of the thermo-laboratory of the All-Union Coal Institute in Kharkov. The new fuel, called "thermoanthracite", is produced by treating Donets anthracite coal thermically, by heating the coal in special furnaces slowly up to a termperature not exceeding 900 degrees C. By this treatment the heating properties of the anthracite and the co-efficient of the furnace are increased.

In using "thermoanthracite" as a substitute for coke in iron casting as much as 75' per cent. of the new fuel has been used in place of coke with excellent results. The cast contains much less sulphur than usual. The productivity of the blast furnaces was also increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

1936 Solar Eclipse.

Soviet scientists are already making preparations for observation of the solar eclipse scheduled to take place on June 19, 1936. The Academy of Sciences has organized the Solar Eclipse Committee which will send scientific expeditions to about 15 different points of the U.S.S.R. to select the best points of observation; while Soviet plants and observatory workshops are engaged in the production of instruments required in the work of observation.

While a partial eclipse may be observed throughout the whole of the Soviet Union, the complete eclipse will be visible from only one definite zone which, in the Soviet Union will extend from the Black Sea near Tuapse through North Caucasas, Siberia, the Far East, and then the northern part of Japan and into the Pacific Ocean.

SWIMMING CONTESTS IN BOMBAY

The following is programme of the swimming engagements in Bombay arranged by the College Square Swimming Club of Calcutta:—

(GOLWALA BATH).

To-day (Monday at 5-30 p.m.—(Golwala Bath)—water-polo. Bombay Parsis and Hindus Combined Vs. Calcutta College Square.

Tuesday (29th Oct) at 6-15 p.m.—(Golwala Bath)—Water-Polo. Golwala Bros. Hindu team vs. Calcutta College Square.m

STOP PRESS

THREE PERSONS ATTACKED.

KARACHI Oct. 27.

Sensation was caused this evening when an Arab Muslim brandishing a knife is alleged to have stabbed three persons before he was secured by a plain-clothes policeman. The incident occurred near Jhuna market, a thickly populated locality, which was unusually crowded to-day on account of Diwali celebrations. The injured persons who are Hindus have been admitted into hospital while the alleged assailant has been arrested under section 325 I.P.C. and is kept in the lock up pending investigations.—A.P.

NEW YORK, October 27.

Fears are entertained about the safety of crew believed to number about 30 Britishers of the 5,000 ton steamer "Derwindlea" which is aground on Deadman's Island, Newfoundland. It has sent out S.O.S. messages in response to which a Japanese steamer "England-Maru" has gone to assist.—Reuter.

WATER POLO MATCHES IN CITY

Calcutta Team's Win Over Local Players By Small Margin

Exciting Water-Polo was witnessed by the enthusiasts of the game on Sunday morning, at the Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath.

The Golwalla Brothers' Parsi team were engaged in a match with the College-Square Swimming Club team (Calcutta) who are on a visit to this city. The former were defeated with a score of three to four goals.

The local team was at a disadvantage since three of their best players in the forward line, Messrs. Pesi Bharucha, Ratan Pochkanawalla and Rusi Golwalla were away from the station, the former two having gone to Calcutta to partake in aquatic events held for the selection of the Olympic Team.

The game witnessed was outstanding, and one of the best so far witnessed in Bombay.

GOAL SCORERS.

Of the three goals scored by the local team one was by Mr. R. Kambhatta and the rest by Mr. K. D. Kapadia, the captain of the team. Two more goals scored by Mr. Kapadia were disallowed. Mr. D. D. Mulji captain of the visiting team scored all the four goals for his side one of them having resulted from a free-kick and displayed good accuracy in shooting.

The Calcutta team which represented the best selection of their club showed a high order of game and all their players were quite young (between 18 and 20) except their captain Mr. D. D. Mulji. Mr. Mulji was the champion short distance swimmer of Calcutta between the years 1921-28. In 1921, he went to Amsterdam and Los Angeles to compete in the world events, but unfortunately could not take part since his right leg was injured. Messrs. Ghosh, Shah, Dey and Mulji of the team were the Water-Polo League and Water-Polo Shield players of Calcutta, and have won many trophies continuously from 1921-28.

THE TEAMS.

GOLWALLA BROTHERS.

E. E. Bharucha; A. N. Todiwalla and I. Tavadia; D. R. Billimoria; Rusi M. Pochkanawalla, K. D. Kapadia and R. J. Kambhatta.

COLLEGE SQUARE SWIMMING CLUB.

P. C. Ghosh; S. Shah and G. Das; M. M. Dey; D. Das, D. D. Mulji, and A. Mullick.

SERIOUS MOTOR SMASH

A motor taxi was smashed out of shape and the driver of a private car rendered unconscious, as a sequel to a terrific collision which occurred at 10 p.m., at the Worli Sea Face, Bombay on Sunday.

The driver of the taxi and its occupant a Hindu merchant escaped miraculously, while two women occupants of the private car got away with slight injuries.

It appears that a private car No. Bom. Z-6586 driven by one Mahomed Yusuf, carrying one Muslim and three ladies, was proceeding from the Worli Road towards the Worli Sea Face. It was alleged, the car was being driven at a terrific speed.

The taxi car No. X-2632 was running south and at the entrance to the Sea Face, when the collision took place, the right front part of the private car crashing into the right hind part of the taxi.

The front axle of the private car was broken in two, while the taxi was completely knocked out of shape and was lying at the roadside at the time of reporting (3 a.m.).

Md. Yusuf sustained severe injuries on the head and several parts of the body and became unscious. He was immediately rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

All the others escaped injury. The De Lisle Road police are investigating.

WEEK-END CRICKET MARRED BY SHOWERS

Contest Between Dr. Kanga's XI And Maharashtrian C. C.

Week-end cricket was a bit marred on account of the unusual showers in Bombay which resulted in the ground conditions getting bad. One important fixture was played at the Bombay Gymkhana with the Hindu Gymkhana in which Ramaswami the googly bowler of Madras was to play was dropped for the reason mentioned above. There were many one-day fixtures.

DR. KANGA'S XI VS. MAHARASHTRIAN C. C.

At the Parsi Gymkhana Dr. Kanga's eleven were engaged in a two-day match with the Maharashtrian cricket club. Dr. Kanga's Eleven, the first to bat, piled up 158 runs, (first innings) including J. Dadysheth's 34, H. Contractor's 27 and M. Engineer's 27 (not out). The bowlers Jadhav and Mohini from the other side were effective having captured three wickets each for 31 and 63 runs, respectively.

The Maharashtrian Cricket Club made 139 runs, including Datar's 32 and Ubhakar's 36. J. B. Khote of Dr. Kanga's took 6 wickets for a loss of 69 runs.

In the second innings Dr Kanga's Eleven declared after securing 85 runs with the fall of two wickets, including Kapadia's 31.

The Maharashtrians secured 69 for the loss of two wickets, of which Mobini got 35 runs.

MATCHES WITH ISLAM GYM.

At the Islam Gymkhana one-day matches were played on Saturday and Sunday.

On Saturday the Islam Gymkhana were engaged with the St. Xaviers. The match was a drawn match.

The Islam Gymkhana made 82 against St. Xavier's 53, for the fall of one wicket.

Hasware of the St. Xavier's took 5 wickets for the loss of 12 runs.

On Sunday they were engaged with the Bohra Gymkhana of Karachi and would have sustained a defeat but for father time coming to their rescue.

The latter who batted first made 251 runs. Lanewala made 123 runs, including 16 fours and six sixes. Khairaz and A. Hakim were remarkable in bowling having captured three wickets each. The Islam Gymkhana made 90 runs for the loss of 9 wickets of which Lanewala bagged 5 for 32 runs.

OTHER MATCHES.

Among the other matches played were those between Bombay Gymkhana 'B' Team vs. the B. E. S. T. Sports C. C. The latter made 74 runs, and their rivals replied with 125, including R. E. Lees' 34, the top score.

Another contest was between the Bombay Gymkhana 'B' Team and the Bombay Port Trust. The latter made 132, including the top score of 60 by D. M. Bidaye. The Bombay Gymkhana 'B' Team in reply compiled 203 including P. A. Young's 81.

CENTENARY OF HALI

A GREAT POET AND PATRIOT

Under the auspices of the Bohra Youth League a public meeting was held in the hall of the League on Saturday night to celebrate the centenary of Hali, the great Urdu poet, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, in opening the proceedings said that Hali's centenary was being celebrated that day in Panipat, the city of his birth in a fitting manner under the presidency of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal. It was a pity, he said, that no arrangement was made in Bombay to celebrate the centenary of a great patriot poet in a manner worthy of his greatness. He, however, congratulated the Bohra Youth League on taking the initiative in the matter. Hali, Mr. Brelvi said, was one of India's great men and his name would remain so long as India, and Urdu Literature remained. His greatest achievement was that he breathed new life not only into Urdu Literature but also into the Muslim Community. The "Aligarh Movement," started by the late Sir Syed Ahmed, created a great revolution in the intellectual life of Indian Muslims. Hali, who had come under the influence of Sir Syed Ahmed, gave poetical expression to the ideals of that movement and did so in such a moving manner that not only did he awaken Muslims from a deep and long slumber but he also successfully inspired them to renewed efforts to march on the path of enlightenment and progress. His "Musaddas" was a national and invaluable property of Muslims of which they could not be too proud. It had found an abiding place in the heart of every Muslim who had read it because the poet had felt the sorrow of the community as his own and had given expression to it in a most effective manner. Mahatma Gandhi had, in their time, won millions of hearts because he felt the pain of sufferings of others. That also was the secret of the hold which Hali's poetry had over those who read it.

A PIONEER.

Simplicity, sincerity, and power were the distinctive features of Hali's poetry, and he revolutionized Urdu poetry by adding to its proverbial theme of love, the nightingale and the rose, a rich variety of subjects connected with the life of the individual and the nation and its infinite problems. If a true poet was he who did not merely give delight to the heart, but also elevated the mind and spurred men and women to noble deeds, Hali was such a poet. His contributions to Urdu prose was not less valuable. He was a pioneer of the art of scientific biography in Urdu Literature and also of the still more difficult art of literary criticism on modern as well as ancient lines and what he had written on the subject of literary criticism in his masterpiece "Muqaddaume-Shaire-o-Shaeri" and elsewhere had not yet been excelled.

Messrs. Shaida, Nami, Abbasbhai, Yahyabhai, Roowala and others also spoke on the life and work of Hali. Some of the speakers suggested that to commemorate the centenary, a portrait of Hali should be placed in the hall of the Bohra Youth League and that a Hali Centenary Memorial Library should be opened, in the Hall.

On the suggestion of the president it was resolved to request the Committee of the Bohra Youth League to organise, in consultation with some representative citizens, a Committee with a view to raise a suitable memorial to Hali in Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

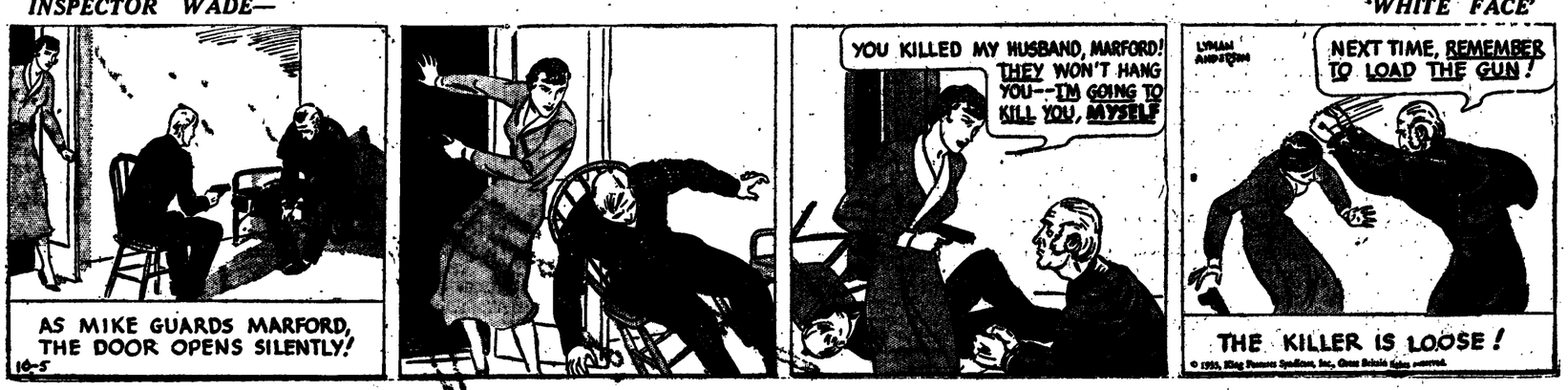
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY


INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
AS MIKE GUARDS MARFORD, THE DOOR OPENS SILENTLY!
YOU KILLED MY HUSBAND, MARFORD! THEY WON'T HANG YOU--I'M GOING TO KILL YOU, MYSELF
NEXT TIME, REMEMBER TO LOAD THE GUN!
THE KILLER IS LOOSE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

films, which were privately shown during the week, will on Monday next go on tour in daylight cinema vans.

Masani For Parliament?

The Communist Party of Great Britain is disappointed with the refusal of the Labour Party to unite the working class in an intelligent campaign for international peace and for expansion of working class rights in Great Britain. However, the Communists do not fail to realise that this situation cannot be improved upon by losing their temper and indiscriminately running down the rival Labour candidates. They are, therefore, selecting certain areas, especially in Fyfeshire and Scotland and in the Rhonda Valley in the South Wales, where in previous Municipal elections their vote had proved to be very large and in some cases even higher than that of the Labour candidates. London, of course, is not in such a category and North Battersea, the constituency which was once represented by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, has still not been converted to Communism. It is, therefore, evident that our Indian friend will have no reasonable chance even of a good election fight and will, therefore not be a candidate. The left-wing Socialists, as represented in the Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party, are seriously thinking of putting up an Indian candidate and the claims of Mr. M. R. Masani, the Bombay Congress Socialist, are at present engaging the attention of the respective wire-pullers of the two parties. How far they will succeed in their attempt depends upon the attitude that will be adopted by the Labour Party headquarters at Transport House. In the meanwhile, Mr. Masani is having a successful tour of the provinces and the countryside. He returned earlier in the week from Germany after holding series of conversations with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. This has enabled him to pursue his point of view more vigorously than ever before. He is taking advantage of all his public engagements to acquaint the Labour rank and file that there is growing suspicion in India about the aims and objects of the British Labour Party, which represents British imperialism under a false label. Incidentally, I am reminded of the two Indian names that are being mentioned as prospective candidates on behalf of the National Government. Sir Albion Bannerjee went to Ireland to proclaim that he is to stand for a parliamentary seat as he had been accepted by the National Conservative organisation. However, I am told that the Party headquarters are parading his name round good many constituencies, which do not care to welcome him. Thus when Sir Albion is being sent out from pillar to post a British newshawk has prepared a column story to boost the claim of Miss Bassey Pavry for a Conservative seat. According to this story, the Conservative electorate would welcome the Indian woman in preference to an English nominee since she could be used as a good counterblast against Indian claims for self-determination or self-government.

India—A Forgotten Subject

My personal feeling is that the Labour Party very likely may give chance to a couple of Indian candidates but it is certain that the constituencies selected for them would not be very promising ones. With big events nearer at home developing rapidly India will become a forgotten subject and the Labour Party will once again find it convenient to make a pact with the other Parties in the House not to raise India at all as an election issue.

League's Difficulties

In international politics, the action of the League of Nations appears to many in this country to be so simple as a united voice and power of fifty-six nations which is compelling one Power to abstain from war. However, this action by the League is making the already complicated situation more complicated. The League appears to be desirous of acting and yet is unable to act. The sanctions of the League divided into two distinct and separate parts as economic and military sanctions present their own difficulties. The enemies of the League and the friends of Italian fascism are gloating over those so-called difficulties of the League members. The fact of the case is that in the first place the League is suffering from the historical records of betrayal of its principle by five members in the past, and secondly that this spirit of insincere diplomacy is still existing among its three surviving leading members. France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and later on Germany were the five members of the League who had practically dominated the League machinery in the past and they were dictators to all other nations. More than 50 members of the small States which have no armed power behind them were led by the nose by one of the big Powers. The action of Japan and Germany in leaving the League was in itself not "bona fide" resignation but a diplomatic move by certain interested members of the League who urged those countries to leave Geneva, in order to paralyse a joint action on the part of the League against them. Latterly Britain's open support of Germany to flout all her war treaties made the other League members a laughing-stock.

All these actions of the past are now rising in front of the League as a ghost when the League members try to turn a new leaf. The three great surviving Powers in the League were France, Britain and Italy and then recently an astonished world witnessed the invitation to the Soviet Union to join it. The entry of this new power was really looked upon with relief by the smaller Powers to whom the League would be a real protection on a system of collectivism for the safety of their independence. At this juncture the tension between the great Powers was increasing outside the League. The Anglo-German flirtation ending with the Naval Treaty was definitely bringing about an Anglo-French breach. This in its turn led to the Franco-Soviet Pact and also a little more friendly touch between France and Italy. At the same time, the Italian expansionist ambition that aimed at extending Italian Colonies in Africa right on the borders of the British Colonies was disturbing the Italo-British friendship. The Austrian situation was also transforming itself into a German threat in Central Europe and was leading to the combination of Austria, Italy and France into anti-German bloc. It is at this juncture and in the midst of such events that the League, is trying to turn a new leaf and to adopt collective action for the first time in its history after neglecting to take collective action for twenty years.

Of the four big Powers, Italy is now the culprit, the Soviet Union without any particular interest of her own, one way or the other, stands solidly for collective action against war as such and for preservation of unqualified independence of Abyssinia Britain, for a variety of reasons (some in the interest of peace and some in the interest of British imperialism as opposed to Italian imperialism,) has also made up her mind to use the League machinery for enforcing peace. Under the leadership of such great Powers all the small States feel encouraged to act openly in the interest of peace and of independence of small Powers. The only question that remains is that of France. For a time it appeared that the French Premier, Monsieur Laval, was exercising genuine diplomacy of retaining friendship with Italy so as to be able to persuade Italy to abstain from war and to preserve her good relationship with Great Britain, France and all other States. It is now suspected that the policy of the French Premier is different. M. Laval's replies to pointed questions by Britain are distinctly an evasion of France's obligation as a League member. Sir Austin Chamberlain who signed the Locarno Treaty, has openly charged France with not playing the game. In national politics and in international relationship France to-day is between the devil and the deep sea and M. Laval's weakness at Geneva, coupled with bad tactics, seems to be responsible for his difficulties.

Laval's Dilemma

At home M. Laval represents the Centre between the French Fascists on the one hand and the united front of Radicals and working class sections including the communists. Sooner or later he has got to make up his mind to side with the one and to oppose the other, but he is pretending secretly to support both. The Radical-Communist element is in favour of opposing Italian war at any cost and the French-Fascists naturally desire Italy to have a free hand. In international politics through fear of Germany Laval wants to have strong military alliance with Austria and Italy and at the same time he badly needs his Franco-Soviet Pact as well as British friendship!

In his view an Italian alliance can be of no use to France against a powerful Anglo-German combination and it would be an extremely bad substitute for the Franco-Soviet Pact. On this account France comes half way in the League and votes with Britain and the U.S.S.R. for collective action against Italy though she does not mean to act up to it. Not only is France suspected to be unwilling to take action, but Laval is suspected to be playing for sabotaging the League Sanctions against Italy and this week Mr. Lloyd George, who has considerable personal grudge against France, has accused Laval of acting more as the secret agent of Mussolini in the League than anything else. It, therefore, appears that Laval will soon have to give up his policy and act on definite lines in favour of French and Italian Fascists or against them. Or he will invite his own downfall in France very probably accompanied by a serious internal upheaval.

The enemies and critics of the League take advantage of these difficulties and internal dissensions. They desire to draw a permanent conclusion that a collective action by the League is an impracticable proportion. They, therefore, recommend in this country an unlimited increase in British armaments, especially in the Navy and the Air Force. Mr. Amery and his friends desire to maintain that the old policy of British armed forces being her equal in power to those of any other two powers and they are also hoping for a military alliance with America, so as to be able to defy the rest of the world. A deputation representing this view called on the Prime Minister during the week and they told their Conservative chief that being so powerfully armed no country in the world will dare to attack the British Empire. Of course, they want the world to forget that the British Empire is so powerfully armed that it can attack and conquer others.

Race For Armament

The speeches of Mr. Amery and his groups show that their policy is nothing but the old world system of a race for armament, power and world domination. Some people and genuine lovers of peace in Britain, on the other hand, see that there is no hope of this country's industrial and social development if Britain is to be harnessed with £150 to £200 million expenditure on arms every year. They are, therefore, urging a collective action of all the nations which would mean moderate and limited armaments for League members. The strongest British politician in favour of this policy appears to be Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare are his supporters in all sincerity though lacking in intelligent conviction. Mr. Eden is firm in his policy and conviction but Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare are still subject to pressure and persuasion from the other side, as represented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and some minor Cabinet Ministers. The Conservatives appear to believe that the League programme of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden will catch all the peace ballot votes at the general election whereas the programme of Mr. Neville Chamberlain for big navy and big air force, coupled with powerful imperialist action against Italian imperialism, will get all the other votes in the country.

A Cute Fellow: Mr. Skinflint takes his wife past a milliner's window.

ALLEGED POLICE "ZULUM"

D. S. P. Investigates

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, Oct. 25.

In connection with the allegations of Police zoolum at Gandevi reported yesterday, more revelations are coming out in the Police investigations.

The District Police Superintendent in charge, Mr. Dighe, on hearing of the incident came to Gandevi yesterday afternoon for personal investigation and held a searching inquiry into the whole matter. He was surprised that the matter should have not come to the notice of the authorities till after forty hours had passed.

He visited the hut where the victim of alleged "zulum" was lying unconscious with severe injury even after seventy hours and saw the seriousness of the affair.

It is reported that the Police Superintendent is contemplating drastic departmental action against the alleged miscreants and thus to set an example. He is coming back again to-day for further inquiry. It is also reported that a criminal complaint has been filed by the victim's wife before the 2nd class Magistrate under section 225(1) 212, 338.

IN WAKE OF DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS

Fire Outbreaks Put Out Promptly By Brigades

Behind the panoramic splendour and brilliance of Diwali illuminations in variegated colour, spread over the Bhuleswar area during the last three days, are the stories of small tragedies, all resulting from fire-works and crackers.

Between the zero hour and the dawn on Sunday, two fires traceable to crackers, completely gutted four shops, one in Dr. Viegas Street and the other three in the Cathedral Street. Though there was a light breeze when the fire was noticed in both cases, the vigilance of the Fire Brigade, who arrived on the scene promptly, averted further loss.

BLAZE AT CATHEDRAL ST.

At about 5 o'clock in the morning, smoke was noticed near a fireworks shop belonging to Devchand Vadubhai, in Cathedral Street. It soon spread to the oil and ghee shop next door, owned by one Chotalal Khushaldas. From there the flames extended to the next shop of Jagmohandas Bhagwanji, a cloth merchant.

The Fire Brigade rushed to the scene and after training the hoses for about 20 minutes brought the fire under control. The total loss estimated is about Rs. 2,600.

Earlier at about 2 a.m., fire was noticed in the shop of Premji Gulabchand, a grocer in Dr. Viegas Street. The Fire Brigade put out the fire within a few minutes. The loss is estimated at Rs. 150.

BURNING ACCIDENTS.

Besides these, half-a-dozen cases of burning accidents were recorded at the city hospitals, but, fortunately, all of them were of a minor nature. One curious instance was of a child which swallowed a 'toti' (a cape used in toy-pistols), but almost immediately threw it out, unable to stomach it. After treatment at the G. T. Hospital, she was allowed to go.

LIGHT-FINGERED FRATERNITY WATCHED.

Bad characters thought that they were quite at home in the surging crowds who streamed throughout Saturday night along the Sheikh Memon Street. But the plain-clothes men intermingled themselves with the people, and kept a close watch over them. Two culprits were caught red-handed at Pydhownie and Kalbadevi, when they were trying to remove ornaments from young children.

Another person who tried shop-lifting unsuccessfully at the Bhendi Bazar tram-junction was chased and arrested within a few yards of the scene of offence.

DIWALI SIGHT-SEEING IN CITY

A number of complaints were received by the Princess Street Police on Saturday night that a group of hooligans were molesting women who came out into the Streets to see the Diwali illuminations, at Bhuleshwar and Sheikh Memon Streets.

A clever trap was laid by the police in which two of the group were caught, and they were marched off to the police station on a charge of disorderly behaviour.

URAN COLONISATION

Party To Popularise Scheme Arranged For Nov. 3

The scheme for founding a Parsi Colony, at Uran, an island near Bombay, devised by Mr. Behmon S. Banaji, is receiving fresh impetus with the lapse of time, which promises to be a "fait accompli" when the wharf which is being built there is completed. In order to popularise it further a grand party of picnickers is arranged for Sunday next (November 3) when arrangements are made to take 1,500 persons by a specially chartered steamer, early in the morning (7 a.m.), timed to return to the harbour in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Speeches on the benefits to be derived by founding a colony there and by opening various trades and crafts and small industries, will be delivered. Plans of model garden cottages of three types, covering areas of 500, 750 and 1,400 square feet, respectively, and not exceeding Rs. 1,500, 2,500 and 5,000 in prices, respectively, will be submitted. With the object of combining entertainment with business a choice programme of music, skits, etc. is also arranged. Particulars can be had from Mr. Banaji, Bhimardiwala Building, Tardeo Road.

Nine Indians belonging to the crew of Port Commissioners' tug "Chanala" are reported missing as a result of capsizing of the tug which was towing "Lindenfels" to Calcutta. The disaster occurred near Love Point, 30 miles from Calcutta.

SHANKARACHARYA TO FOUND NEW SECT, IF NECESSARY?

Assurance To Ambedkar: Nation-Wide Campaign To Be Launched

NASIK, Oct. 27.

An informal Conference of leading Hindus of Nasik including reformists, Congressites and Sanatanists presided over by Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti, concluded last evening after deciding to give an assurance to Harijans of full equality immediately in social, civic and educational spheres and to start a countrywide propaganda campaign through socio-religious organisations to eradicate untouchability.

The Shankaracharya addressing Conference expressed his willingness to accord the support and sanction of his Math to the above purpose and to a deputation of five composed of a Brahmin and Non-Brahmin leader, a Congressite, a Hindu Mahasabhaite and a member of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to wait on Dr. Ambedkar and convey to him this assurance and also a message from His Holiness that if necessary he was prepared to perform mass conversions and found a new sect equal in status to other Hindu sects.

After the return of the deputation a bigger conference of Hindus is proposed to be called here to settle details of the future programme.

NOW OR NEVER.

The Shankaracharya made an outspoken speech in opening the Conference. He declared he was not one who would decry Dr. Ambedkar, but he would congratulate him on making Hindus realise the gravity of the situation, shaking them out of their lethargy and forcing them to act immediately. Now or never was the time for Hindus to redeem themselves and save Hindusim, and he exhorted them to show their earnestness by offering Harijans the maximum they could. He hoped that Harijans on their part would accept the offer in the spirit in which it was made, and would not be too exacting or vindictive but be satisfied with the minimum necessary.

The Shankaracharya proceeded to point out the dangers of promising too much, and observed it was better to accomplish more than to promise much. He added he was willing to give Harijans a blank cheque, but he was fully aware of the limitations of his resources.

"DON'T CONFUSE ISSUES."

Concluding Dr. Kurtkoti uttered the warning that the removal of untouchability and caste distinctions should not be mixed because they were quite different and unrelated. The temple-entry question was bound up with the law, and they should leave it alone except to the extent of working by persuasion. They should exert themselves for the immediate redress of social, educational and civic wrongs.—A. P.

Govt. Subsidy For Handloom Weaving

CONFERENCE AT DELHI TO REVIEW PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

NEW DELHI, October 27.

A three days' conference commences here to-morrow of Ministers, Directors of Industries and experts in handloom weaving from provinces.

The Conference will review the progress hitherto made on various schemes in the development of handloom weaving in provinces under the stimulus of the Central Government's grant-in-aid of five lakhs per annum.

Opportunity also will be taken by the Conference to consider in the light of experience hitherto gained what changes are necessary in the schemes now in operation in provinces and what further steps are needed in pursuance of the five year plan of subsidy by the Central Government to handloom industry, both cotton and silk.

It is learnt that reports submitted by most of the provinces to the Conference contain merely gists of preliminary steps taken so far in starting of schemes, as sufficient time has not elapsed for these schemes to be in effective operation.—A.P.

NO CUTCH MATCHES IN BRITISH INDIA

Viceroy Bans Entry From State

NEW DELHI, October 26.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the bringing of matches into British India from the Cutch State.—United Press.

DIVALI GOOD WISHES:

We wish our numerous Patrons, Policy-holders, Agents and all workers

A HAPPY DIVALI

AND A

PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE.

We Wish Happy Divali & Prosperous New Year to all our Customers.

F. 62

Sold by MORE THAN 700 FLEX AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

FOR COMFORT and LONG-WEAR

BOMBAY AGENTS.

Suratwalla J. J. & Sons,

1. Mangaldas Road, Opp. Gokul Das Hospital.
2. Bhuleshwar Road.
3. Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.

Flex Agents also at:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Dholka, Dholpur State, Dhond, Poona, Hubli, Jaipore, Surat, Nasik, etc., etc.

Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.

Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.

CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE.

Made only by The North West Tannery Co., Cawnpore

Age takes it out of a man OKASA Puts it back

A few weeks' use of Okasa will put back into you what you have lost with advancing age. No matter how old you are and which stage of debility you have reached by the use of Okasa Brain, Nerves, Eyesight, Digestive Organs, Kidneys are all made active and normal; Sleeplessness, Neurasthenia, Depression and Debility are completely removed. The results will be beyond your expectation. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than ever before.

OKASA CO., LTD.,
P. O. Box 396, Bombay.

O.K. 186.

N.I.P.

(BRAND)

PETROL, KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS

For Agency Terms, Apply

INTERNATIONAL OIL Co. Ltd.

"JIJI HOUSE," RAVELIN ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

12 YEARS' TERRIBLE PAIN WITH GASTRITIS.

What must a man think who, after 12 years of terrible gastric pain and after trying everything else, takes a small bottle as a "trial," only to find it cures him completely! Just read this quite unsolicited letter from Mr. G. W.——

"During the past twelve years I have suffered very badly from Gastritis, sometimes having to nearly starve myself for as much as a month at a time, only to start suffering again as soon as I started work. After trying nearly all the remedies sold, someone advised a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, small size, as a trial. I feel it my duty to let you know that it was not only a trial but a cure. I can eat more for one meal now than I could eat in any week during the past twelve years and do a hard day's work as well. I shall never fail to recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to anyone who suffers with gastric trouble, as I know what a terrible pain it is."

Get a bottle to-day, but do not risk buying an inferior substitute to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

A TIP TO

CATARRH SUFFERERS!

BRINGS PROMPT RELIEF

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With th advent of the new Air Service, which is going to be inaugurated by Tatas early next month, a new era is envisaged in the trade relations between Bombay and the South, which is expected to be much more closely linked than at present. Starting at half past six in the morning from Bombay, one can reach Trevandrum by 3-30 p.m., which takes about nine hours only, whilst a journey by train takes about 50 hours. It is hoped that, in a very short time, the business relations between the South and Bombay will be greatly enhanced.

It is understood that the Air Mail will, on its way, halt at Goa and Cannanore only, but in view of the fact that Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin—the most important trade centres on that side—are not included as landing places, it is doubtful whether this will benefit the merchants over there. It is really hoped that, ultimately, arrangements will be made for delivery of Mails, at least, in these important centres of the Malabar Coast, but it is beyond conjecture as to why these important places are omitted altogether. If it might be fore want of landing ground, that is a mistake, as, within the reach of a mile or two from the business parts of these Towns, there are available vast lands, which could very easily be converted into landing places

It is also not known as to how far this new enterprise of Tatas will benifit the South Indian population in Bombay, as the charges per passenger is not known. Unless this is kept very moderate, it is not practicable to make this service a popular one, for, middle class passengers, inspite of the delay, inconvenience and trouble, will prefer a Rail route, rather than pay very heavily, for the Air Service. If this service is to be made popular, two main points are that the charges per passenger should be kept at least as low as a second class ticket by Rail, and some more important centres on the way, such as the ones mentioned above should be made halting places.—Yours, etc.,

S. J. EASWAR.

Matunga Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of the Dadar municipal plots being sold and built over Matunga-plots are fast being purchased for building purposes. The new buildings on these plots, though modern, airy and stylish, are not attracting residents or tenants from the Bombay city in sufficiently large numbers, owing to the fact that the Railway, tram and bus conveniences are not developing as fast as they should in these Dadar-Matunga localities; and of these inconveniences the following are some instances:—

(1) There is no Rilway station beweenMahim and Wadala Road on the Harbour Branch Railway It is a long distance between the two stations and it will be better if a railway station is set up between Mahim and Wadala Road on the Harbour Branch Railway at the crossing of the main G. I. P. line and the Harbour Railway line. To this spot, to save expences of Rilway staff may be shifted the present G. I. P. Matunga station (which at its present situation is not very convenient as passengers have to go over a bridge for all up and down trains). Thus the new station may become a joint station for both the Railways like the Sandhurst Road station. If having such a joint station at the abovenamed spot is not possible for any reasons, then the new Harbour Branch station may be set up at the place near the Police Quarters close to the Harbour Branch Railway Bridge on the Sion—Matunga Road, to suit the convenience of Sion and Dharavi residents also.

(2) Another suggestion is that the Tram Co's Bus service should not stop finally near the King's Circle, which is its present final stop. "Buses should run as far as the present G. I. P. Railway's Matunga station," firstly for easy continuation of travel from Railway to Bus and vice versa and secondly because the G. I. P. Railway trains do not run at short intervals and passengers who miss a train may find it convenient to get into a Bus standing ready to start, just near the Railway station.

(3) Moreover, the trains should run at shorter but uniform intervals, and "there should be one or two trains and trams and buses to and from the Bombay city between the hours 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. at night." The present condition cuts the suburbs from the Bombay city at night completely and leaves the public at the mercy of the costly taxi services or victorias.

It is earnestly hoped that the above suggestions will be taken up for serious consideration by the "Matunga Residents' Association," Municipal ctuncillors representing F. and G. Wards and the Railway and Tram authorities.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. PADHYE.

Matunga.

A. B. B. And C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the courtesy of your columns to make known to your readers an instance of a lack of uniformity in the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Company.

Ordinarily, return tickets are issued to passengers going to Dakor every Punam. This time the Punam fell on both the days, the 11th and the 12th instant according to Hindu calendar. Return tickets were issued for Dakor on the 11th instant but those like myself who went to Dakor the next day were refused return tickets. On inquiry I was told that the station authorities were directed not to issue return tickets on the 12th instant. In order to ascertain the correctness of the reply, I made an inquiry at some other stations also, and on my line, I found that the order seemed to be uniform. But on the way from Anand to Dakor during talk with fellow-travellers I found that persons coming from Baroda the same day were issued return tickets for Dakor. Such discriminating treatment between passenger and passenger is very difficult to be accounted for.

Will the Railway Authorities be pleased to inquire into the said matter and take steps to see that such deplorable anomalies do not creep in in future?—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL NANALAL SHAH.

A Question Of Unemployment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been said about unemployment and services, but we have closed our eyes to the painful truth that members of ruling families of Indian States sons of landlords and sardars are also responsible for multiplying unemployment in our country. One would not say that they should abandon their prerogative of gratifying their intellectual ambitions, but it must be certainly pointed out that they should not take the highest form of education with a view to enter the Security services. Yet what is the truth? We find them competing with us in all the examinations conducted by the Public Services Commission and getting in with the help of highly-paid coaches who give them everything cut and dried and also a care-free mind so essential for examinations which wealth easily offers them; whereas other competitor's work hard without the assistance of coaches in an atmosphere full of worries. If they fail to get a place in India, they fly to England where wealth gives them access to an immense range of coaching and they eventually get in.

The pay which a prize-job brings to them is hardly sufficient to pay their petrol bills, yet they accept the job simply for the dignity of it, on the other hand, with that much amount, an average Indian youth is able to feed many mouths decently.

At the present moment, I would not request the Government to enact a legislation to protect the educated youth from the perpetual inroad of such person for services, but I appeal to the sense of justice of the latter and suggest to them to be content with what they get out of their lands, and not to snatch morsels of bread from the hungry mouths of the unemployed, thus assisting the unemployed when they are left in the lurch.—Yours, etc.

SAYED MAHBUB HUSAIN.

Poona.

Origin Of Untouchability

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent speech of Dr. Ambedkar advising his followers to change the Hindu faith on account of the evil plight of the backward classes has given a handle to certain reformers in the Hindu community to throw mud against the tenets of the Hindu faith. It will be interesting to your readers to learn that the bewildering extent of the prevalence of untouchability in the Hindu faith is due more to Pre-Dravidian and aboriginal influence rather than Aryan as pointed out by Prof. Dr. N. K. Dutta who observes that "the suggestion of Przyluski (a Vedic scholar) about the origin of the Doms of modern India confirms the belief that the pre-Dravidians are to be found in the Nishadas and Chandalas in the Vedic literature." It would therefore, be doing great injustice to the caste Hindus to throw the whole blame on their shoulders. The practice of untouchability is observed by the untouchables themselves to such a bewildering extent that persons belonging to certain sub-castes of their own fold would not touch persons belonging to other sub-castes among them although both are untouchables. Thus a Dhed or Mahar would not touch a Bhangi. Much less would he think of marrying with persons of the latter sub-caste. Ideas of pollution by touch have gained greater currency in the south than elsewhere in India and the degree of pollution depends on the distance as in Malabar and other Districts of the South where the ramifications of untouchability multiplied to an enormous extent due to the influence of pre-Dravidian aborigines of India. So far as the Aryans were concerned their rules about untouchability and pollution were more rational being based on hygienic, physiological, and ethical grounds and they were more actuated by considerations of racial and cultural purity than any apathy towards these poor classes and for whose amelioration there is great scope in the Hindu faith for constructive social work.—Yours, etc.,

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA.

Bombay, October 22

Juhu Beach Beauty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has taken years to grow the palm trees on the Juhu beach. This fine foliage was cut off near the Theosophical Society side for the easy move of the aeroplanes Now the sledge hammer is to fall at the other end, between Mr. Sultan Chinoy's and Mr. Olivieira's plots. Any palm tree over 30 feet in height is said to be cut off to help the easy descent of the aeroplanes. This decision of a few officers of the aerodrome is not only not approved by thousands, who enjoy the natural shade and scenery, but is unpardonable, if they cut the fine foliage, which enriches the shore. I do not see what right the persons concerned have, to ask the proprietors to cut the tall palm trees, which are there since many years. Secondly, why should the planes be lowered down at this vicinity to endanger their descent? The wide open space at the other end near the Tara village is more than a mile long for the airships to move about. Before any action is taken, the authorities concerned are warned that they should not mar the natural beauty of Juhu beach for the sake of a few planes, which can very conveniently go a little onward, turn and descend on the aerodrome ground.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. MODI.

"In Defence Of The Indian Stage"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th inst. your correspondent replies to my letter of the 1st which you published on the 12th. Will you allow me to state briefly why I decline to carry on the controversy any further?

I can argue with your correspondent only if he understands the nature of an argument. I submit that he does not and without any further comment I give below only one typical specimen of his "argument" so that your readers may judge whether it is not perfectly futile to take up their time in a controversy with him.

In his letter of the 1st he confidently maintained that "morals have nothing to do with the stage." I replied: "If this means that art as such is not immoral that may be true. But if it means that art cannot flourish in an atmosphere which is morally degrading then it is obviously wrong. The dancing or singing girl may, to some, be an object of art but once dedicated to a temple she not unfrequently becomes a prostitute. It is for this reason that the conscience of the Hindus themselves demands the abolition of Devdasis. When I say, and a large number of people say that the atmosphere of the stage is immoral, I (and they) use the word immoral in the sense in which a Hindu would say that the dedication of a singing or dancing girl as a Devdasi is immoral." And this is how he meets my refutation of his argument and defends his original proposition. "I may also tell him that I am not a custodian of the 'Hindu conscience': nor do I happen to be a watch and ward committeeman or vigilance sleuth (he is obviously addressing the wrong quarters). About the dancing girl being a 'prostitute' moving in a morally degrading atmosphere one is not, I hope, reduced to the intellectual degradation of consulting this professor of pseudo-ethics who obviously fails to distinguish between a healthy, normal mentality and a diseased one." If this pitiful stuff is to be called argument I certainly have nothing more to say except that I leave it to those who are experts in it.—Yours, etc.

H. M. S.

Oct. 19.

New Year Thoughts

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What inspirations does the new year bring to us? A flood of hopes, a determination of not repeating past follies, of doing the good, of rejecting the evil, of creating an environment of peace, happiness and joy in years ahead, to strengthen the ties of affection and the bonds of love between souls and souls; these are some of the items that prevail behind the new year festival throughout the world.

How often do we not speak unpleasant words with people of our contact in a mad fury of anger! The new year is the time when we can compensate for all illfeelings, hatred, malice, and everything of the Satanic world by a single embrace or a shakehand. Indeed, it is the greatest festival of enhancing love, which is so essential for our well-being in all walks of life, private or public. Do we not then forget and forgive?

'Every day is Christmas day and every night is Christmas night.' If we adhere to our new year promises and resolutions all days will be New Year days.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Oct. 23.

Churchgate Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the bad condition of a portion of road in front of main entrance of Churchgate Station and hope that the same will be asphalted as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

B. G. PURAO.

Gamdevi, Oct. 21.

Dr. Ambedkar's Advice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

The utterance of Dr. Ambedkar has special interest to the Thiyyas of Malabar because they have been advocating the same view for some years past. They have learned that their efforts to bring about a change of heart on the part of the Caste Hindus have been futile and a mere waste of energy and money. Like Dr. Ambedkar they have also realised that their salvation lies in complete severance from the Hindu fold, and they have proclaimed this new doctrine from many a public platform in Malabar. As a result of this propaganda some Thiyyas have become Buddhist. The Mahabodhi Buddhist Mission is now engaged in spreading the teachings of Buddha in Malabar. The Thiyyas comprise nearly a quarter of the total population of the Malabar coast and they are one of the most advanced among the backward communities of South India. With the growth of enlightenment among the Depressed Classes the view that they cannot attain to the full stature of their manhood so long as they remain within the Hindu fold, is bound to spread in every nook and corner of India.

Mr. Gandhi's contention that untouchability is on its last legs is a mere exaggeration as is evidenced from the new Theendal (Prohibitory) Boards that are being put up in Cochin State on public roads, and from the attempts made by Caste Hindus in Guruvayur to get a declaration in a suit that is pending in the Chowghat Munsiff's Court to prevent the use of a public road that leads to the Guruvayur temple by Non-Caste Hindu communities.

I can appreciate the spirit that actuates Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan's advice to the Depressed Classes to be more manly and fight the Caste Hindu by remaining within the Hindu fold. But from our experience in Malabar I very much doubt whether it is practicable. At the same time I am in entire agreement with his view that conversion to other faiths by small sections of the Depressed Classes will weaken the strength of the community. This danger can be avoided by organising the Depressed Classes into a separate and independent community that has nothing to do with Hinduism. As regards the acceptance of a new faith they can embrace a religion that gives them equality of treatment. Some Thiyyas of Malabar have preferred Buddhism because it recognises no distinction between man and man, and also because by embracing Buddism they can preserve their individuality as a community instead of being absorbed in other religious faiths. If mass conversion is not practicable, freedom of belief can be given to each and every individual of the community. But with regard to the necessity first to escape from the shackles of Hinduism there cannot be two opinions.—Yours etc.,

C. KRISHNAN, M.L.C.

We Send our Sincere GREETINGS for

CONSIDER

"Crown Life Policy"

with its variety of advantages.

It offers you—

Maximum of PROTECTION at Minimum of COST.

The Diwali

And Wish You

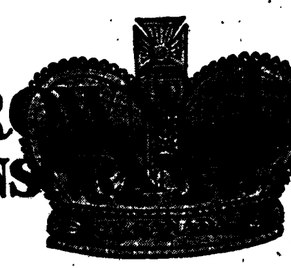
All Happiness and Prosperity for the Coming

New Year

What could be a better New Year Gift to your Wife, Son, Daughter or Dependents nearest to your heart, other than a well chosen.....

Crown Life Policy?

It will Guarantee to your Family what you saved and also the Amount you hoped to save



CR IFE
INS CO

Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

India And Italo-Ethiopian War

Subhas Bose Contrasts Action Of India And Egyptian Leaders

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

In a press note sent to the "United Press" from Hafgastein, Austria, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose gives an interesting analysis of the International situation which is developing in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, and incidentally requests the Indian Nationalist leaders to take note of the clever use which the Egyptian leaders have been making of it to advance their cherished national goal.

Sjt. Bose writes:—

"There was such a wave of sympathy for Abyssinia everywhere that at first very few people realised, except probably in France, that the real motives which inspired the war-party in Britain were purely imperialistic. France was sceptical of the new-fangled lover of Britain for the League of Nations which Italy was flouting, because she (France) was still sore over the Anglo-German Naval Agreement which had been contracted without French knowledge and approval and which had served to legalise the illegal re-armament of Germany, in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. The French sceptics pointed out in their defence that Britain had remained quite passive, when Japan had defied the League and attacked China in Manchuria and when Bolivia and Paraguay had gone to war, though both were members of the League.

TRIUMPH FOR HOARE

I am lost in admiration at the diplomacy of British politicians in mobilising public opinion in Great Britain and abroad in favour of their anti-Italian policy. In 1914, the slogan had been—"Save Belgium"; in 1935 the slogan was—"Save the League of Nations." Even the British Labour Party and the British Communist Party fell in line with the National (Conservative) Government of Great Britain. Only a small group of Independent Labour Party led by Messrs. Maxton, Fenner Brockway and McGovern had the courage and honesty to stand out and proclaim that it was going to be another Imperialist War, in which the British workers had no interest whatsoever. But the efforts of the Independent Labour Party were drowned in the chorus of approval which greeted the Government. With this truly overwhelming national support behind him, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, spoke to Italy and to the world with a firm voice from the rostrum of the League at Geneva. It was certainly a triumph for Conservative diplomacy.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

Continuing Mr. Bose says:—

"In spite of what the Italians may claim, there is little doubt that Britain with the support of her large Empire, would in the long run have defeated Italy. But, on the other hand, it is quite certain, that the Italian airforce, one of the most efficient in the world and by common consent, superior to that of Great Britain to-day—would have done irreparable damage to the British Navy. Britain would, in consequence, have emerged out of a victorious war, far weaker than she is to-day. And with a crippled navy, she would have to face the gigantic re-armament of Nazi Germany.

A small group of Imperial strategists began to urge that distant rumblings now heard in Memel constituted a greater menace to Great Britain than Italian exploits in Abyssinia. This warning was confirmed and reiterated by French politicians of all shades of opinion, for whom the only concern now is how to prepare for the future German menace. Ultimately, the British Cabinet realised that for them, discretion was the better part of valour.

Most of the British politicians are suspicious of an armed Germany. They feel that even if Germany has to-day no intentions of fighting England or even France, as soon as Germany attempts to expand to the East and to the South, a situation may arise when both France and England may be drawn into a war with her, if they are to prevent the German hegemony in Europe. In such a contingency, with a crippled navy, Great Britain will be at a serious disadvantage as compared with Germany. The only hope of maintaining a balance of fighting power in favour of the British for a future emergency lies in preserving and enlarging the present naval strength of Great Britain.

BOGEY OF HITLER

While these calculations and considerations were being carefully deliberated upon in Great Britan, Italy announced that if she was thwarted by France and Britain in her Abyssinian policy, she would completely withdraw from the politics of Central Europe, and give Hitler a free-hand. The effect was remarkable and sabre-rattling ceased. Thus Hitler by his re-armament policy frightened France and Britain into maintaining the peace in Europe in 1935.

EGYPTIAN EXAMPLE

I shall now ask what the leaders of the Indian freedom movement have been doing, while Europe was on the brink of another war. Possibly they would say that they were not aware of what was happening. But is that to be wondered at, if they refuse to have their agents abroad who keep them informed about international developments?

To the credit of the Egyptian leaders, I must say that as soon as the war-danger appeared, they began to demand at once that their full independence should be recognised by Britain, if Egyptian sympathy or help was required in any way.

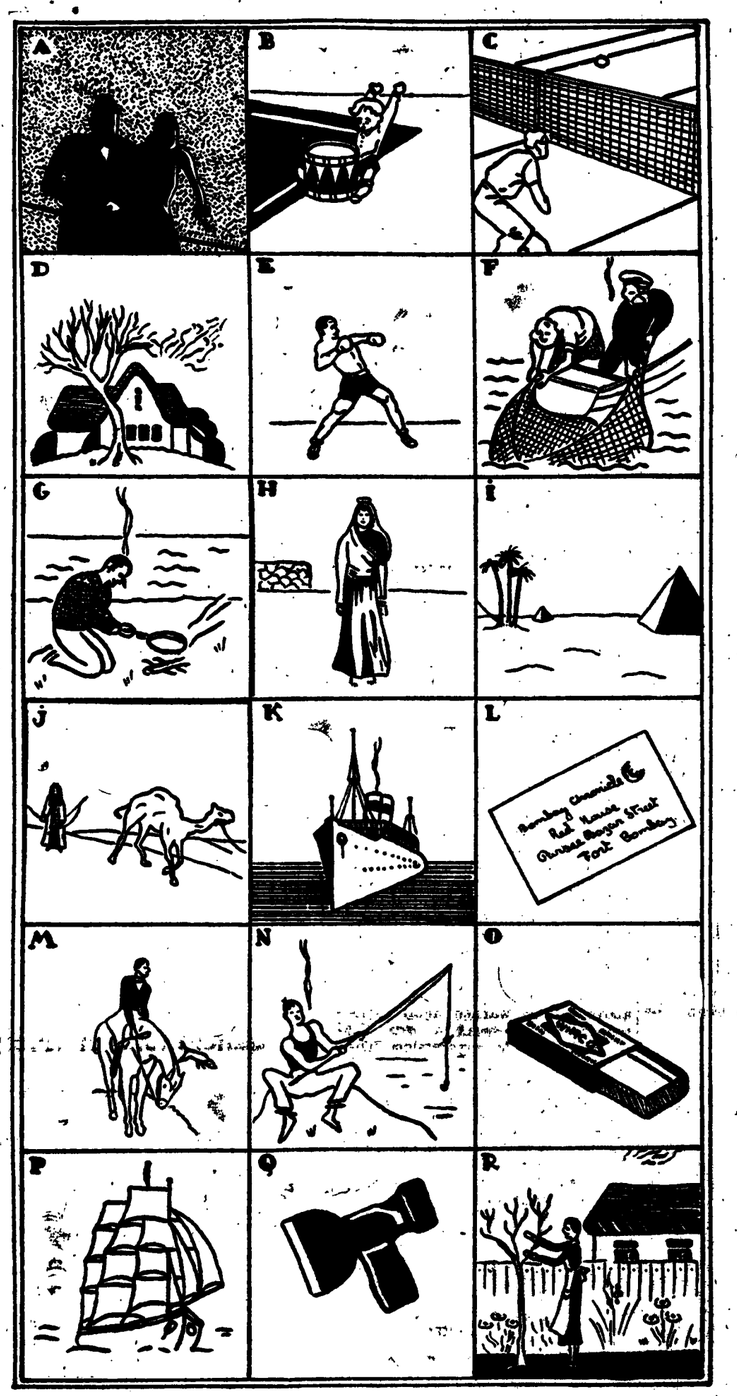
On the other hand, Indian leaders allowed British diplomacy to get the better of them. As soon as there was an expression of sympathy for Abyssinia, Indian troops were rushed to Addis Ababa. May I ask why this was done?

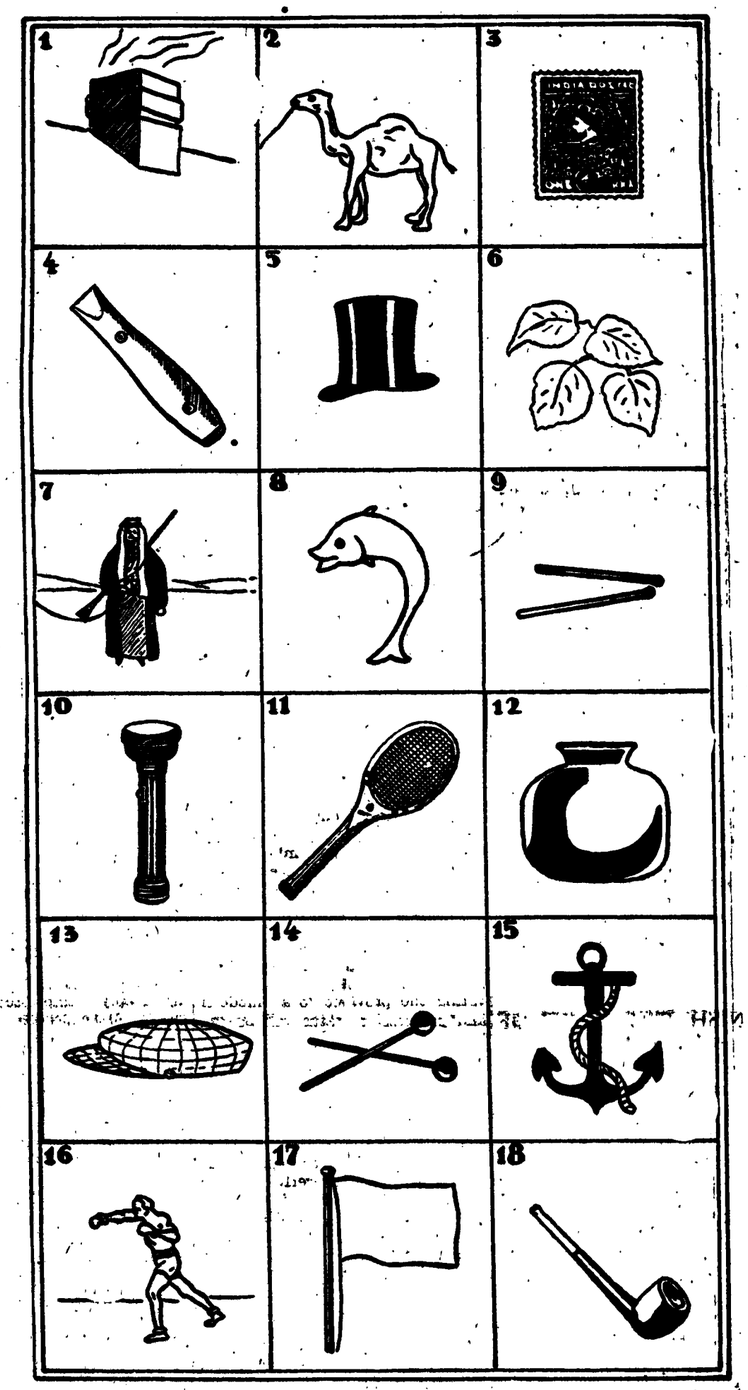
There were British troops near at hand across the frontier of Abyssinia, e.g, in Kenya, in Sudan, in Egypt, in British Somaliland. Why were they not sent to Addis Ababa, if the object was to guard the British Legation there?

There is another important fact which should be brought to the notice of the Indian people. The spokesman of Great Britain at Geneva, with an unsurpassed effrontery, mentioned Great Britain's treatment of India as an argument to prove Britain's moral superiority over Italy. While this amazing speech travelled over the wires and was reproduced in the press all over the world, we sat biting our fingers in sheer helplessness. If only some one had spoken at Geneva at once on the authority of the Indian National Congress, he would have been able to tear open the cloak of morality which Imperialists had adopted. But once again our leadership was found wanting.—United Press.

"Complete The Picture" Competition

Rs. 500	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
1st Prize	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this interesting competition you are asked to complete the pictures in the series on the left marked A, B, C by taking the help of the illustrations on the right numbered 1, 2, 3.
Each picture on the left is lacking in some details which you have to complete from the pictures shown on the right. For instance picture "H" on the left shows a milkmaid and illustration No. 12 on the right provides the vessel. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against "H" in the entry coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 20th and 27th October and 3rd November, 1935.

Closing Date 6th November, 1935.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES MUST FIGHT FOR PROPER STATUS

Plea For Uniform Education

A General Body meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay branch was held on the 20th inst. at Girgaum, Bombay.

The President, Dr. A. V. Baliga introduced the guest, Dr. A. D. Mukherji, President of the Bengal Provincial Branch of the A.I.M.L. Association, and the member of the Bengal Medical Council to the members present in a short speech and requested the guest to address the meeting on the subject chosen by him namely 'The Standard of Medical Education and the future of Medical Licentiates in India.'

Dr. Mukherji, observed during the course of his speech that, it was time that India should have one uniform standard of medical education irrespective of any distinction so as to attain unity within the country and secure dignity abroad. Facilities for post-graduate studies in specialisation in the various branches of medicine should be provided for all the medical men as was the case in all the other civilised countries. He deplored the state of compartmentalism that is still perpetuated in India in the matter of medical education and hoped that the system will soon be ended both in the interest of the country and the profession.

NO NEED OF TWO GRADES.

He emphatically pointed out that the need of having two different grades of medical men no longer exists as is evidenced by the fact that almost all the posts that were intended for the Licentiates are now being filled up by the graduates both in the Government and public, bodies, such as Municipalities and Local Boards. He stated that the future of Licentiates would be very gloomy unless efforts to secure one uniform standard of education for all are made at an early date.

In order to attain this the speaker exhorted the Licentiates to strengthen the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, by enrolling all those who are still non-members of the Association, and endeavour to enter in large numbers the medical councils and the other public bodies, such as, Municipal Corporations, Legislative Councils the Assembly and the Council of State, and to try their best as members of these bodies, directly or indirectly to bring about the necessary changes in the matter.

UNITE UNDER ONE BANNER.

The speaker stressed that this step was of utmost importance as the Licentiates who were the very creation of the Government and who were recognised by them as duly qualified medical practitioners were refused political status both in the country and abroad by their exclusion from the purview of the Indian Medical Council Act. As it is, the doors are closed against the class for their further progress both in India and abroad and he appealed to the class to unite under one banner and to effectively fight out the issue.

GOVT.'S PURCHASE OF COAL FOR RLYS.

Indian Mine-Owners' Deputation To Commerce Member

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Oct. 25.

The Deputation of the Indian Coal Mine Owners has arrived here to wait upon Sir Mahomed Zafarulla Khan, Commerce Member, in connection with the question of the policy of Government of India, regarding the purchase of coal for the State railways.

Hitherto the requisitions of the State-owned railways were met, partly by purchases in the market. This policy has been in force since 1929-30 and the percentage of coal raised from the railway collieries to the quantity of coal purchased from the market has been roughly from 1|3rd to 2|3rd.

The Coal Mine Owners claim that since 1933-34 this policy of purchasing from the market has usually resulted in gain to Government, because the average price of coal raised from the Railway Collieries has been Rs. 4 per ton, while the average price of coal, purchased from the market, came down steadily from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 3-1 per ton.

In the Public Accounts Committee of this year, one of the Congress members raised questions as to why the Railway Collieries should not be worked to their full extent so as to enable the necessities of the Railways to be met entirely therefrom.

It was represented before the Committee at that time that the Railway Collieries, if worked to their full extent, would result in the cost being brought down to the market rate and would avoid the loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs, which was being suffered by these Collieries now.

MINE-OWNERS' APPREHENSION.

The discussion in the Committee has made the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta, and the Indian mine-owners, apprehensive that the existing Government policy of purchasing a part of their demand from the market, might be changed without cause of the Indian mine-owners being properly placed before the Government.

They are contending that the reasons, which led the Public Accounts Committee to take up the matter are fallacious in certain particulars and they desire to lay their point of view before the Commerce Member.

The Deputation consists of Mr. Satish Chandra Sen, ex-M.L.A., President, Indian Mining Federation; Mr. N. H. Ojha; Rao Bahadur D.D. Thacker of Jheria; Mr. K. B. Basu, Vice-President, Indian Mining Federation; and Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

As the date fixed for the deputation has fallen on the Khata Puja day, it has prevented some well-known Indian mine-owners from joining the deputation.

It is understood the deputation will make representation not only about the Railway Collieries, but also on other matters mainly, the disadvantages under which the mine-owners in Bengal are at present working.

Duke Of Gloucester To Wed In Uniform

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Levee dress will be worn at the private wedding of the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott on Nov. 6 Thus after all the Duke will be married in military uniform and it is expected that the King and other princes also will wear their uniform. The public will have a chance to greet the royal couple as Lady Alice will drive to the Buckingham Palace in a horse drawn glass coach and after the ceremony the Duke and bride will drive in an open horse carriage to St. Pancras station.

But... that disease can be cured

Skin diseases, acne, erythema, ringworm, sycosis, herpes, impetigo are so aggravating on account of their tenaciousness that the patient often gives himself up to despair. It is the same with other painful diseases: gout, rheumatism, gravel, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, varicose veins, phlebitis, varicose ulcers, arterio-sclerosis, women's diseases. But the victims of blood must not give up hope. They will recover by having recourse to a wonderful restorer: ***Richelet's Blood Purifier*** the medicinal value of which has won the admiration of all physicians. Thanks to ***Richelet's Blood Purifier*** skin diseases disappear without leaving any traces. All pains are immediately alleviated by the powerful action that it exerts on the blood. It brings health, strength, joy of living, because a rich and pure blood then bathes and powerfully feeds all the organs.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency

P. O. Box 817, Bombay.

Read How An

I. C. S. APPRECIATES!

An M.A., LL.B., Vakil, U.P. says:—"I have used your

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

with great benefit to my health. My friend ..... M.A., I.C.S. is a great admirer of your medicine. Rs. 5 per Bot. for 1 month's use. Musk Liniment for weak organ Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. Extra. Obtain from all known Chemists and Druggists or direct from **BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur.** Tele.: "Chemists."

BANISH THE CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

Quickly, Safely And Pleasantly in a few hours

Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castophene to-day and banish the curse of Constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess St., Bombay.
109.

A NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

SIROLIN ROCHE

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Chiang Kai-shek In Role Of Confucius

SIX COMMANDMENTS TO CHINESE GENTRY

Expounds Programme Of Rural Rehabilitation

General Chiang Kai-Shek had summoned at Chengtu a conference of the gentry and elders from various districts in Szechuan for the discussion of provincial reconstruction and rehabilitation. At this informal conference, held in the middle of June, 1935, General Chiang laid down six simple principles to be strictly adhered to by all public men and local leaders of Szechuan as the preliminary to practical efforts in the building of a new province. On the conclusion of the proceedings on June 14 General Chiang issued a personal message to the people of Szechuan outlining measures for rural rehabilitation, the following being a summarized translation of his appeal.

I had long intended to meet you in a conference like this, for a discussion of various important problems involved in the reconstruction of Szechuan, but have not been able until to-day to find a convenient occasion which would enable me to hear your opinions on the problem of provincial rehabilitation. You are all esteemed leaders in this province, and unquestionably have an intimate knowledge of the actual conditions long prevailing, therefore, it is not necessary for me to go over the past. What we should concentrate our attention upon now is how to speed up the task of suppressing the Communists and rehabilitate Szechuan from the ravages of Communist-banditry and the disastrous consequences of past mis-rule, so that peace and order, prosperity and happiness can be soon restored to the Szechuan people. This calls for concerted efforts and hearty co-operation of the Szechuan people and the National Government.

LACK OF MORALE.

The presence of a large army and an adequate supply of weapons and munitions will be of little avail unless the full support of the populace is given. for the real trouble with Szechuan to-day is not the lack of military strength, nor the paucity of military supplies, but the prevalence of a degenerate spirit and the absence of good morale among the population. This is the root of the Szechuan problem. If correction of such moral weakness is not quickly effected, all other efforts in elevating the province to a modern and progressive status will be futile.

SIX RULES.

Conversely, if public spirit is revived and the establishment of a good morale earnestly striven for by the people of the whole province, so that a powerful dynamic social force is created to guide and stimulate human effort, all the outstanding political, military, social and economic problems of Szechuan can be solved without great difficulty and with comparative rapidity. Therefore in suppressing the Communists and in reconstructing Szechuan, we must also attempt to revive the morale and public spirit among the people. The essentials for success in this direction are many, but at first we must start with a few simple rules and being the responsible leaders of the province, we ourselves must first observe these rules with stoic faithfulness and untiring perseverance, in order to set a good example to the masses. Based on personal experience, I would like to suggest six simple rules, which I have practised for years for adoption in dealing with the present situation in Szechuan.

SIMPLICITY.

The first is simplicity. Materially speaking, Szechuan is blessed with an abundance of good things and its people's intelligence is no less than that of any other provincial group, but unfortunately, their good sense has long been misdirected, with the result that narrow self-interest has dominated their outlook in the pursuit of every day affairs, and a very disastrous situation has been created wherein keen rivalry in subtle trickery becomes at once manifest when an opportunity arises of enriching one's self, and evasion of responsibility becomes a matter of course when serious difficulties begin to confront the community. As a result, nobody is a success, and everybody becomes a failure. This is a very striking instance in which the wise suffer from their own subtle wisdom, and can only be corrected by preaching the virtue of simplicity among the people. They should be made to realize that real success in life depends solely on hard and conscientious work, and does not come from pure chance or by playing a clever trick. At a period of grave social deterioration, the cultivation of simplicity is the best remedy for a general moral decline.

SINCERITY.

The second principle is sincerity An old Chinese saying declares that, "Insincerity is destitution, but sincerity is holiness." Whether in achieving personal success or establishing national greatness, sincerity is always the basic principle taking precedence of all others. But treachery and superficiality have reached their highest development in China to-day, particularly in Szechuan, where social intrigue and mutual jealousies have become the rule rather than the exception. The seriousness of the situation with its deplorable consequences demands that the virtue of sincerity must not only be zealously preached, but vigorously practiced in our own attitude both dealing with individuals and inanimate things.

The third principle is justice and unselfishness. One of the reasons for the rapid national deterioration of China to-day is the prevalence of an extremely selfish psychology to the negligence of public welfare. Needless to say, selfish ideas breed treachery and dishonesty, which in turn, in a larger aspect, result in great social discord and ceaseless internal strife, thus rendering most of our measures of national unification unsuccessful. The continual local disturbances in Szechuan are simply a revelation of these psychic forces at work. Therefore to correct such abnormalities and to speed up the work of provincial revival, it is imperative that we see to it that the virtues of unselfishness are deeply impressed upon the minds of the people.

INDUSTRY

The fourth principle is industry. Any attempt at the restoration of good morale in the people calls for good examples from above. The leaders of society should first try to set a good example to the populace by themselves working hard and by accepting responsibilities readily and courageously. They should endure what others cannot endure, and should try to do what others hesitate to attempt. What is more, they should take the lead in making great sacrifices and in shouldering heavy burdens; they should take drudgery as a pleasure, and make self-denial their first aim of life. It is only by the example of hard work and earnest endeavours on the part of the leaders that the populace can be encouraged to do the same. The task of rebuilding Szechuan is not a task for the few, but of the whole people, and only through their hard and patient labour can the desired end be reached.

FRUGALITY

The fifth principle is frugality. An old Chinese dictum says, "National decline usually comes from mis-rule, and social uprisings from administrative corruption." Clearly, honest and enlightened rule is one of the most important conditions in suppressing the Communist-bandits now devastating a large area of this province. To ensure clean and honest government, official discipline must be strictly enforced, but this is only a half-measure if frugality is not encouraged by society. Careful examination of the actual conditions prevailing reveals that the people of Szechuan are divided into two camps, the extremely miserable and the extremely extravagant. All the local disturbances in this province had their origin more or less in this marked social distinction, and to promote frugality among the people of Szechuan is without doubt to cure the present illness from the root.

Lastly, the sixth principle is discipline. Hu Lin-Yi, (the great contemporary of Tseng Kuo-Fan) once remarked,—"In times of great national disorder, it is only by resorting to severe measures that the real kindness of purpose can be shown." Szechuan has long suffered from misrule, and, in establishing clean and honest government and enforcing administrative order and authority we must hereafter resort to severe measures in dealing with cases of all misdemeanour and rascality, and social leaders must co-operate with the Government in achieving this great task.

RURAL REHABILITATION

In the execution of rural rehabilitation in Szechuan, three general principles should be borne in mind.

In the first place, education, support, and protection are to be made the aims of rural rehabilitation. In educating the rural populace, both the intellectual and moral sides should be emphasized. The people should be taught the traditional Chinese virtues, the fundamental principles of a good life, and the importance of co-operation between individuals and between families. They should also have explained to them present conditions in China and in the world, and above all, be warned against the scourge of Communism and the necessity for its suppression. The programme of supporting the people includes improving their livelihood, encouraging diligence and thrift, training them in co-operative activities, educating them in the idea of public service, and generally guiding them in the work of rural rehabilitation and reconstruction. In regard to protection, efforts should be exerted for the organization of local militia, the construction and strengthening of blockhouses and earthworks. Only young men should be enlisted in the local militia, and they should be given adequate military training.

MORE SENTINELS.

Secondly, in undertaking rural rehabilitation work, all surrounding circumstances should be taken into consideration. In districts newly recovered from Communist control relief of the homeless and destitute, restoration of peace and order, removal of undesirable elements, and reconstruction of ruined areas should be first given attention. More Scouts and sentinels should be sent out, and better communication facilities provided.

In districts which have been thus relieved from the devastation following Communist occupation, stress should be laid on increasing production and stabilizing the financial power of the people. They should be instructed and encouraged to use their surplus energy and production to support those districts which are still menaced by Communist-banditry.

Thirdly, due attention should be paid to military affairs. In view of the activity of Communist forces, the gentry and elders should keep close watch over the military situation in the province, and help the local authorities in training the militia and planning defence-work.

MUTUAL PROTECTION.

With the abovementioned points in mind, we may set our hands to actual rural rehabilitation work. The programme should include the following items: Census-taking, readjustment of the 'pao-chia' (mutual protection) system, construction of blockhouses, storage of food-stuffs co-operation between various villages and rural towns, and construction of highways.

The census enables the local authorities to know the actual condition of the inhabitants in their respective districts, and to differentiate law-abiding people from undesirable elements. Few rural activities should be started until a reliable census has been taken.

The inefficiency of the 'pao-chia' system at present is due largely to the popular ignorance of its effectiveness in the maintenance of peace and order in rural districts. To remedy this situation the gentry and elders of various districts should explain to the people the significance and usefulness of the system, and co-operate with the local authorities in its strict enforcement.

"COMMUNIST BANDITS."

The utility of blockhouses against Communist attacks has been fully demonstrated in Kiangsi. Such blockhouses should be built at all strategic points in various districts. Their construction is simple and easy; mud and stone are the only materials needed, and labour may be recruited among local inhabitants.

In regard to the storage of foodstuffs, a thorough investigation of the amount of foodstuffs produced in various districts should be first made. Distribution of foodstuffs should then be so regulated that in each district there will be a sufficient quantity stored in granaries against any emergency. In the event of a Communist attack being threatened, adequate protection should be given to the granaries.

Close relations should be maintained between different villages. When the Communist-bandits attacks a village, all neighbouring villages should be immediately informed and rally to its defence. Finally, the construction of highways facilitates transportation, develops local economy, and encourages culture. A network of highways should be speedily built in various districts throughout the province.

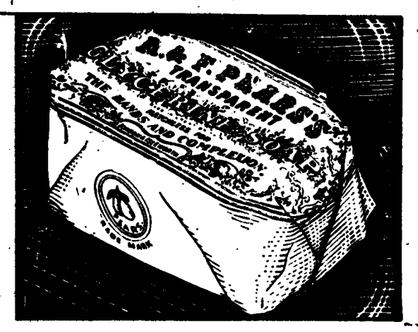
There's no deception about HONEYDEW

HONEYDEW Cigarettes are honest value at an honest price.

At 2½ annas a packet of 10

There's no better brand than Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

H/108



Honoured with many Royal Warrants of appointment to Kings and Princes, chosen by generations of lovely women as their personal soap, Pears has surely earned the title of the world's most famous soap. Its exceptionally fine-textured lather, with its refreshing tonic action on the skin — its transparent purity — its rare fragrance — here are the qualities which have made Pears Soap the choice of the discriminating for 150 years.

PEARS

The Jewel of Soaps

1-TG 225-293

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND

59, Apollo St.,
Bombay,
28-10-25.

Dear Sirs,

The management of
THE ZENITH TOBACCO CO., Ltd.
have pleasure to convey their BEST WISHES on this
NEW YEAR'S DAY
to all their Patrons and well-wishers.

Managing Director.

No 4711.
Tosca
Eau de Cologne
Combines the refreshing properties of '4711' Genuine Eau de Cologne with the alluring charm of the '4711' Tosca Perfume.
Tosca
Eau de Cologne

Here's an astounding bargain!
For only Rs. 1.4 you can obtain a "VALET" No. 99 Set, and shave with the most efficient safety razor in the world.
"VALET" provides the simplest, quickest, cleanest and most economical method of shaving. A perfectly stropped edge for every shave. Forty to fifty clean smooth shaves from every blade at a cost of less than 2½ Annas. Ten seconds to strop. Ten seconds to clean. Buy a "VALET" and save time and bother.

'VALET'
Auto Strop
Safety Razor

BRYTOL
METAL POLISH
&
PASTE
For
ALL METALWARES
&
UTENSILS
Imparts lasting lustre
at
Minimum Cost &
Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Congress Cabinet And Acceptance Of Offices

Dr. Pattabhi Gives His Interpretation Of Madras Resolution

MASULIPATAM (By Mail.)

It is not that the self-imposed ban on the Working Committee members to discuss the question of office acceptance has not been lifted, but that it is the resolution of the Congress that a decision upon the question at this juncture is premature, inadvisable and impolitic, was the view expressed by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayyah, member of the Working Committee, in the course of an interview with the "United Press" on the recent statement of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

Asked about his opinion about the Congress Working Committee's resolution at Madras on the question of office acceptance, Dr. Pattabhi said:

"You must know that the resolutions of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee represent the G. C. M. of agreement amongst the members. There are shades of differences between the views of one member and those of another, which cannot claim to be represented in a common resolution. They must, therefore, allow themselves to be merged into one another so as to evolve the Greatest Common Measure.

CHRONIC NO-CHANGER.

"I am what you describe me to be a chronic no-changer of the disappearing old guard or gang, whichever you may like. I admit it readily. Nor is there any difficulty now in declaring one's views after the ban on the members of the Working Committee has been virtually lifted in regard to the pronouncement of their views on the question of acceptance. But I must answer your question more clearly.

"Your question implies that the resolution that has been passed by the A.I.C.C. is a nice cover for not revealing the views of the pro-acceptance people. You almost suggest that the resolution and its working have given them a certain amount of time within which slowly to bring out their views step by step. That is not so. Those who are pronouncedly against acceptance have welcomed this resolution as much as those who are equally pronouncedly for it. What the resolution wants to point out is that the time is not opportune for deciding this question.

LOGICAL POSITION.

"Those who are against acceptance of office may justly feel that once the Congress has pledged itself to the rejection of the White Paper, everything else must only be rejected. That is a most logical as well as a reasonable position, which does not suffer in value merely because it is not being dinned into the ears of the public.

"In politics opposition should have the fullest scope for its expression. A position which merely suffers by the opponent's stealing a march over itself in propaganda is not worth maintaining. The Lucknow Congress will be a Congress of delegates picked and chosen by the Congress delegates who would themselves pick and choose their President for the first time in the history of the Congress. Much therefore depends upon what they think and feel.

RIGHT PLACE FOR DECISION.

"We cannot help feeling that the top-notch politicians who are a bit tired of fighting and want to take rest after the day's labours stand somewhat apart from the common run of delegates whose partiality for acceptance of office is not as pronounced as that of the former. There is no doubt that at Lucknow there will be a tough fight over the question. Both in the United Provinces and in Bengal, the feeling is quite against acceptance. Behar will probably take the lead from Rajendra Babu who has declared that he keeps an open mind on the question. The Socialist Party is dead against acceptance. If, therefore, the opinion is strong on the side of the chronic no-changers, by a fortuitous combination of parties, there is no immediate necessity for asking the A.I.C.C. to anticipate or usurp the function of the Lucknow Congress and condemn office acceptance. At Lucknow, I am confident, rejection will be considered on its own merits."

Question: Do you mean to say that the members of the Working Committee are now free to discuss the question?

Dr. Pattabhi: Apparently, you mean to ask whether the ban which has been imposed voluntarily by themselves is lifted. If that is so, I must answer your question in the affirmative.

Question: But, then, how Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's statement at Ellore that the ban is still there can be reconciled with this statement of yours?

PATTABHI'S INTERPRETATION.

Dr. Pattabhi: What Mr. Daulatram apparently means is not that the ban is not lifted for the resolution plainly indicated that the country is at liberty to discuss this question and the country cannot exclude the members of the Working Committee, but that, under the terms of the resolution, the decsion upon the question is stated to be premature, inadvisable, and impolitic. Every member will see the impolicy of discussing, not quite deciding, the question at this juncture.

"Members may not engage themselves in open controversy on party lines on this question. In that view, the ban is a question of propriety on the part of each member. When occasion demands, he must be able to speak. For instance, a member of the Working Committee presiding over a District or a Political Conference within two or three months of the Lucknow Congress may feel impelled to discuss the question and cannot be debarred. At the same time, he should not engage himself in a tearing, raging propaganda one way or the other. It is all a question of taste and appropriateness."—United Press.

Why Carry Double Burden?

Firstly
You have to work hard for your current expenses.

Secondly
there is the anxiety to make future provision for your family.

Why not lighten this burden by Insuring with the
Sentinel?

The Company has prepared Special Schemes to suit every Pocket.

Please write to:

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
Head Office: 293, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, BOMBAY.

To hasten **FULL** *recovery*
DOCTORS RECOMMEND
HORLICK'S

THE strain of fighting even a slight illness often leaves the system weaker than people realise. There's a danger here unless special care is taken during convalescence to make recovery *complete*.

The great essential is *correct* nourishment. To make sure of it, very many doctors and hospital authorities rely on Horlick's Malted Milk for convalescent patients. Horlick's aids safe recovery in two ways: it is rich in natural energy-foods, and besides supplying the body-building elements needed for the repair of wasted tissues, it also restores energy. All its goodness is used: even when weakened by illness, the system has no difficulty in assimilating the nourishment Horlick's provides.

You can scarcely start taking Horlick's too soon. Keep on with it until you feel perfectly fit and strong. Then you will *know* that you have protected your constitution against any danger of weakness caused by lack of the right kind of nourishment during convalescence.

HORLICK'S —100% ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S is *all* nourishment

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It gives both strength and energy. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. Horlick's contains no starch and no waste-matter: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated without strain on the digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid. It is a delicious drink, hot or cold, and quickly prepared: particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI SILK INDUSTRY

Mr. Subedar On Trade's Difficulties Due To Illicit Imports

The Sales Depot of the Bombay Silk Mills, Colaba, was declared open on Thursday last, at 407, Kalbadevi Road, by Mr. Manu Subedar, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the presence of a large gathering.

Requesting the President to declare the Depot open, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, gave a brief sketch of the history of the Mills. The Mills, he said, were started in the year 1932, by Messrs Hansraj Sons, one of whose partners is Dr. Jadavji Hansraj. The Mills is a 100 per cent. Swadeshi concern and even the raw silk used by them is obtained entirely from Kashmir.

Mr. Subedar, in declaring the Depot open, said, that it was a matter of gratification, that the fabrics made by the Mills, were entirely Swadeshi and that even the necessity of employing a foreign expert was obviated by the knowledge gained by one of the partners, Mr. Murarji, during his stay in Europe.

He then referred to the difficulties experienced by the silk trade due to the illicit imports of silk goods from Pondicherry and other places and the increase in the imports of Artificial silk goods from Japan. It was a matter of gratification, however, that the Tariff Board appointed to inquire into the Industry had recommended protection for the Industry. The Government of India, however, has not granted the full measure of protection recommended by the Tariff Board, and now the present Finance Member is said to be favouring the withdrawal of all protective duties. He hoped that the Industry, would continue to receive the patronage which it is so far receiving and will firmly establish itself all over the country. He wished the proprietors all success in their venture.

After a vote of thanks to the President, and light refreshments the function came to a close.

BARRIERS AMONG HARIJANS TOO!

A Counsel Of Patience To Ambedkar

(From A Correspondent.)

SATARA, October 25.

Mr. P. K. Shivdas, General Secretary, Depressed Class Association, Satara, writes:—

It is impossible to remove at once, untouchability with which Hindu Society is associated for thousands of years.

The caste Hindu, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, have given to Harijans, more seats in the local and legislative bodies. Followers of other religions have not made any sacrifice for the Harijans in the same direction.

Caste Hindu leaders are striving hard to abolish untouchability and their efforts are being successful. Considerable progress is now being made and we are quite confident that with the help of the caste Hindu leaders and mutual co-operation untouchability will disappear soon.

As our leaders are working to abolish untouchability, it is necessary for Harijans themselves to create unity and destroy caste-barriers among themselves. We believe that our uplift work will be made more smooth by our remaining in the Hindu fold than by embracing other religions.

STUDY OF MULTRIPLE BIRTHS

French Expert Says It Is Possible For Woman To Have Nine Babies

PARIS, (By Mail).

An interesting article appears in the current issue of the French Medical Revue, bearing the signature of Dr. Baundouin, celebrated physician who has devoted himself since 1904 to a study of multiple births, and is writing at this time upon the interesting phenomenon of the famous Dionne quintuplets.

The miracle is only that all five of the girls have survived, Dr. Baudouin writes. Otherwise the case is not the only recorded case of quintuplets. In May of 1934 a Madame Rosa Salemi gave birth in Palermo to five sons, all of whom were living, but of whom the doctor has had no word since.

"Diplateratology," or the science of multiple pregnancy, has discovered a number of cases of sextuplets, and even of octuplets. Dr. Baudouin explains the possibility for a woman to give birth to nine children, although he states that no case has ever been known of in which nine are born simultaneously.

Despite the comparative frequency of such cases of multiple birth, the children are usually capable of living if they are given the proper treatment at the outset. The reason why the majority of such basis do not live is that a doctor, equipped with the essential materials and tools, is rarely present at the opportune moment.

Cases where the doctor have been able to save the lives of five or six twins are rare. History records a scant 15 or so cases of the sort, where a woman has brought more than five children into the world at the same time.

BOMBAY'S NEW ACT
O.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Make Your Purchases from US

WE are the only Manufacturers of Wholesale Measures for Milk and Oil duly verified and stamped by Government.

R. B. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla,
MOTI BAZAR : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE
New Asiatic
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Sends
GREETINGS
TO
All its Policy holders
Agents and Prospective
Clients
and
WISHES THEM
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Managing Agents:—
BIRLA BROS, LTD.
51, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Divali New Year
GREETINGS
To all our Patrons and Dealers of
LILY BISCUITS,
who have patronized us in making our products a greater Success, in name and Quality. . . . . .
Lily Biscuit Co.
Mangaldas Market : : : Bombay 2.

Strength and Vitality
Drink Van Houten's Cocoa, it stimulates and nourishes. It kills that tired feeling and calms the nerves. For the sportsman nothing better than:
VAN HOUTEN'S
COCOA
"Best and goes farthest"
Send One Anna for Samples to Agents: Messrs. CARR & Co., Ltd., Post Box 152, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 25.

S.S. Serbino, Captain C. Benson, Agents James Finlay and Co., Arrived from Hull via Aden.

S.S. Barpeta, Captain W Dewhurst, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Verawal.

S.S. Tungsha, Captain H. Byomress, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., Arrived from Gothenburg via Karachi.

S.S. Kidderpore, Captain R. R. Burge, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busra via Karachi.

S.S. Kepwick Hall, Captain E. J. Harris, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Arrived from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 25.

S.S. Tergestea, Captain M. Scopinich, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Taijin Maru, Captain I. Kawabata, Agents O. S. Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Tuticorin.

S.S. Akbar, Captain A. Reid, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.; Sailed for Calcutta.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind, Captain M. G. Draper, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Saled for London via Aden.

S.S. City of Venice. Captain A. Lee, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, October 25.

S.S. India for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Shunko Maru for China, Japan Ports.

S.S Serbino for Karachi via Bedi Bunder.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 25.

1 Tergestea, 3708, Japan, 25-10, L Triestino.
3 Tungsha, 3391, Colombo, 27-10, L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Venice, 5492, Karachi, 26-10, K Nixon and Co.
8 Nalgora, 4101, Karachi, 26-10, M M and Co.
10 Hatarana, 4592, NF NF M M and Co.
11 California 9930, U Kingdom 31-10, Grahams T Co.
14 Taijin Maru, 3654, Japan, 26-10, O S Kaisha.
15 Kenya, 4646, Durban, 30-10, M M and Co.
16 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 26-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 30-10, M M and Co.
8 Shikisan Maru, 2708, Bhawnagar, 27-10, O S Kaisha.
9 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 27-10, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi, 293, M'Coast, 26-10, S Hassum and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D/E Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon 27-10, Scindia S N Co.
F Islami 3617 Red Sea Port 31/10 T Morrison & Co.
K Jalarashmi, 2681, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
Q Cambay Prince 249, N F, N F E Tarmahomed and Bros.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.
Saugor 29-10, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold 30-10, James Finlay and Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Holland Maru, 28-10, O S Kaisha.
Shikisan Maru 20-10, O S Kaisha.
Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 27-10, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Johannesburg, 26-10, F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varela 26-10, M M and Co.
Baroda 31-10, M M and Co.
Vasna, 2-11 M M and Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Jalapalaka 28-10, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea. 2-11, M M and Co.

FROM KARACHI

Sonnenfels, 30-10, L Edwards.
Dalgoma, 30-10, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

California, 31-10, Graham's T. Co.
City of Canterbury, 1-11, K Nixon and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Muroran Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya, 31-10, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Campbell and Co.

S.S. Shikisan Maru	24-10-35
S.S. Kalavati	24-10-35
S.S. Dayavati	24-10-35
S.S. Hashemi	24-10-35
S.S. Conte Rosso (boats)	24-10-35
S.S. British Glory	24-10-35
S.S. California	24-10-35
S.S. Tergestea	25-10-35
S.S. Nalgora	25-10-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 25.

S.S. Sturnfels for Hamburg:—193 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly K P Thacker and Sons; 8 cases dry casings A D Meyer; 80 cases meca blocks Cox and King Agents; 96 bales casein powder M M and Co.; 10 bags henna leaves D Abraham and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Amersey and Sons.

For Gothenburg:—20 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton Vakharia and Co.; 695 bags gr. oil cake H Rawji and Co.; 534 bags groundnut seed H Rawji and Co.; 63 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—6 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.; 5 cacses brassware: Lee and Muirhead.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Ghent:—120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1318 bags gr. seed K Prasad and Co.; 1318 bags gr. seed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 1000 pkts. myrabollams K Tricamji and Co.

For Hamburg:—109 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—4730 bales gr. oil cake H Ravji and Co.; 2871 bags crushed bones Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co.

S.S. Hatarana for Antwerp:—1330 bags gr. oil cake H K H Shariff.

S.S. California for Glasgow:—1000 bags masoor T S Thadani and Co.; 20 bales wool Bombay. Co. Ltd.; 1980 bags masoor Ralli Bros.; 600 bags mawra meal powder A Dawn and Co.; 1350 bags gr. oil cake V Naranji and Co.; 130 drums castor oil O Oil and Paint Manufacturing Co.; 101 bales raw wool M Nissim; 90 bales raw wool V Omersey.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.; 400 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 100 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co.; 65 bales cotton K Shivji and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. City of Johannesburg for New York:—500 pkts mowrah meal powder A Dawn and Co.; 27 bags sandalwood chips A Virji and Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Osaka:—150 bags aluminium scrap M G H Husein and Co.; 50 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Co.

For Kobe:—300 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Co.; 300 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

S.S. India for Naples:—2784 bags castor seed R Ratilal and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 25.

S.S. Toyama Maru, agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama:—529 drums high chlorine; 75 cases gl.ware; 450 cases beer; 545 cases cotton mixed piece goods; 400 cases fish oil; 100 bags bicarbonate of soda; 100 cases gl'bottles; 50 drums soda sulphide; 160 cases toys; 112 cases silk goods; 50 bales raw silk.

From Nagoya:—485 cases p. ware; 900 bags sulphur; 185 bales cotton goods; 207 pkgs. tiles.

From Osaka:—573 cases cotton p. goods; 4600 pkgs zinc paint; 631 cases brass circles; 257 drums dyestuff; 85 cases gl'bangles; 200 kegs red lead; 95 pkgs gl.'ware; 45 cases enamel ware; 46 cases varnish; 90 cases gl.'bottles; 45 cases p.'ware; 63 cases h'.ware; 25 cases cycle fittings.

From Kobe:—666 bags sugar; 20 cases gum; 480 cases cotton piece goods; 90 cases cotton hosiery; 85 cases silk yarn; 123 cases artificial silk goods; 25 cases biscuits; 45 cases confectionery; 35 cases stationery; 130 bags stone powder; 170 bags magnesium carbonate; 85 bales straw boards.

From Moje:—65 cases enamel ware.

From Shanghai:—490 bales cotton yarn; 150 bags green leaves.

From Hongkong:—150 pkgs. sugar; 50 pkgs. cassia; 20 cases preserves.

From Singapur:—3200 bags copra; 360 bags bl'nuts; 340 bags s. flour; 36 bags pepper; 39 bags damar botu; 540 bundles rattans; 106 bundles p apples.

From Canton:—900 bundles cassia; 257 jottas fire crackers; 95 cases e. p. goods.

From Colombo:—150 bundles m. fibres; 50 bales arecanuts; 1434 bags copra.

HARDSHIPS OF ACCOUNTANTS

Indian Society President's Warning Against Communalism

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors was held on Saturday the 19th instant in the Hotel Majestic when Mr. W. Battersby Parks, A.C.A., R.A., President of the Society took the chair.

While moving for the adoption of the annual report of the Council of the Society and the audited accounts, the President criticised Rule 38 of the Auditors' Certificate Rules 1932, under which the Government of India were empowered to demand the particulars of practice from applicants desiring to take articled clerks for training under them. "This requirement of the Government however, well meant in the interests of the articled clerks is far from being acceptable to practitioners, whose sense of the confidential character of their work is violated by a disclosure of this kind."

As regards articled clerks generally, he thought it rather regrettable that the rules allow of each approved accountant taking as many as three articled clerks. "It looks as if the Government wished for a large expansion of the numbers of registered accountants as soon as possible and this might lead to overcrowding and resultant disappointment and dissatisfaction."

GOVT.'s DISREGARD.

"Another matter which may have caused some heart burning among those who are at the beginning of their career at Accountants, is the promulgation of the Rules of professional etiquette. Probably the young man starting a practice may feel he is bound hand and foot and something of the hopelessness traditionally attributed to a brieflless barrister.

"We feel that exception ought to be taken to the method in which these Rules were imposed by Government rather than to their purport as most of them were being already observed by practising Accountants.

It appeared that when these Rules were under consideration the question was not referred by Government, as it should have, to the Indian Accountancy Board for its advice, but that only a Committee of the Board was consulted in the matter.—If on such important questions the advice of the Board is not sought, then the question of the utility of the Board obviously arises. The Government's explanation that it was only a question of procedure the Government had to decide, the Board being only advisory to the Government, is not reassuring in its implied possibilities."

NO COMMUNALISM.

Referring to the Society's affairs, the President said in conclusion:—"It is our primary aim to promote a spirit of fellowship among our members, so that although by force of circumstances there are three channels from which they are necessarily derived, nothing of what I might describe as "Communal" feeling should exist and no one ought to feel his status as being less or more than that of another. I believe this spirit does infuse our members, but this may not be so true as regards the large numbers of accountants who are outside the Society and there is the possibility that propaganda may be used by some of these to selfishly influence the public who have only the vaguest ideas as to accountants and their peculiar descriptions in favour of some particular class.

To combat any action of this nature, our Society should be virtually co-extensive with Accountants enrolled on the Register. Such a state of affairs ought to be and with steady persistence may and we believe one day will be realized."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL STUDENT

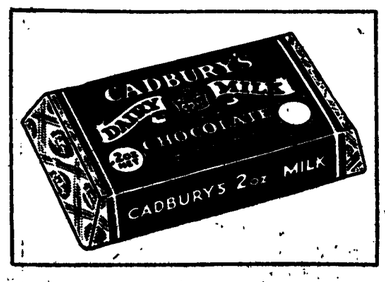
(From Our Correspondent.)

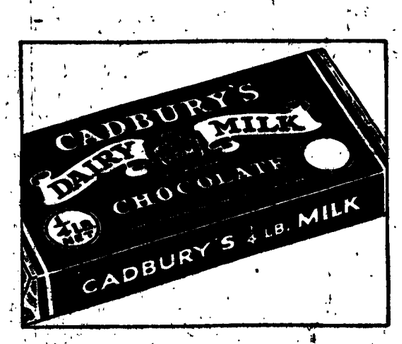
POONA, October 25.

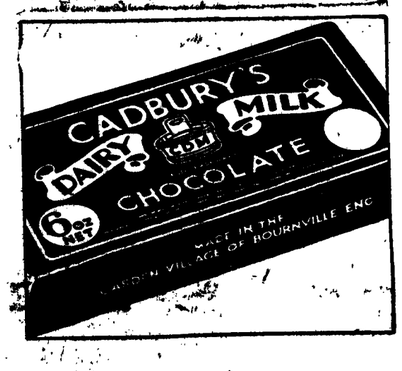
Babu Krishna Shitole and three other Maratha youths were produced in City Magistrate's Court by the local police yesterday for alleged offences under sections 366, 366-A and 368 of the Indian Penal Code. One of the youths was enlarged on bail of Rs. 300 while the rest have been detained in Magisterial custody.

It is alleged that the four Maratha youths kidnapped a minor Brahmin girl student residing in Sadashiva Peth and hid her at Chakan, a wayside place few miles away from Poona.

The case has created a sensation in the city.

CADBURY'S
DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE
BLOCKS


2oz
3 ANNAS


4oz
6 ANNAS


6oz
9 ANNAS

8oz
12 ANNAS
ALSO NUT MILK, BOURNVILLE, BOURNVILLE FRUIT and NUT, MILK FRUIT and NUT.

Men Made Young
Vigour Increased in 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Jhat Falourees are lighter with
BORWICK'S
BAKING POWDER

For All Complicated Diseases
CONSULT
HAKIM FAZLE RAHIM
(The most favourite and celebrated pupil of the late world-renowned Hakim Ajmal Khan). He is the head-examiner of the Tibbiya College, Delhi.
His treatment is positively efficacious. With fifty years' experience in the diagnosis of every kind of disease and medicine he can claim to fully relieve you of the most chronic of diseases. He is the inventor of the incomparable Tonic Nishat.
CONSULTATION FREE:—
9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
AJMAL PHARMACY
EMPIRE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHO & SONS,

Prop. Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S Sarsaparilla Depot

WISH

A HAPPY and prosperous NEW YEAR

to all their Merchants and Customers

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

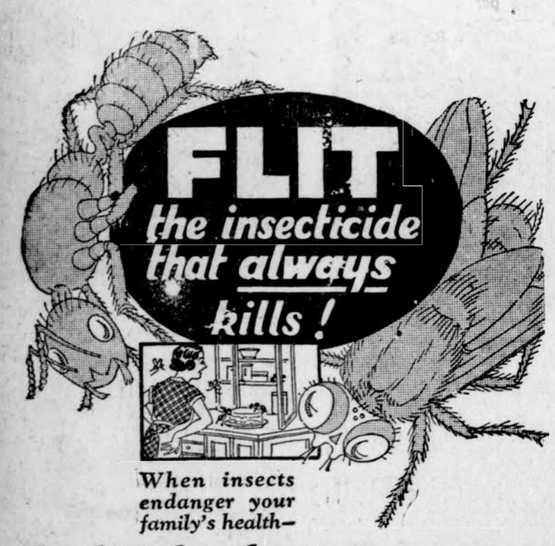
This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.



When insects endanger your family's health—

Don't take chances with inferior insecticides

You would not knowingly endanger the health of your family. Then why take chances with weak insecticides? These worthless substitutes fail to kill—they fail to protect your health—they fail to safeguard you from the torment of insects—*they waste your money.* For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
Sprinkle FLIT POWDER
Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects — kills fleas on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.
FLIT POWDER
Kills

Sole Distributors:—

Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

'ANTE-DILUVIAN, RUSTY AND CREAKY'

Dr. Gilder Indicts Govt. Machinery To Control Epidemics

Outbreak Of Disease Results In Epidemic Of Compliments

Withering criticism that the Government machinery at Borsad to check the spread of plague, which was playing havoc there recently, was made by Dr. Gilder in the Bombay Council on the 16th instant speaking on his resolution to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to report on the procedure of notification of epidemic diseases. (The resolution was subsequently defeated).

Following are interesting extracts from his speech:—

He said:—

"I found that the machinery set up by the Government to meet and check the spread of the disease was antiquated, inefficient and had led to such an amount of friction as to bring about a conflagration between the Government and the voluntary workers.

The machinery as at present employed by the Government as stated in the Review of Administration is that in rural areas the primary responsibility in dealing with the outbreak of epidemics rests with the District Local Boards.

"To the man who is dying of plague or to the family that has lost its bread-winner from plague, it does not matter a bit whether the misfortune was due to the fault of the District Local Board or the Provincial Government. The machinery taken as a whole is antiquated, rusty, or working with considerable friction, friction which sometimes is liable to give rise to conflagration, and hence, my request to the Government to review the whole situation with the help of a Committee.

CLOWNISH

Sir, not only is the machinery rusty but it is working in such a clownish way that when one reads how it worked in Borsad, one gets as much amusement out of it as could be got in an evening at a comic opera. I said, Sir, that the machinery works with great friction. Take one year only, that is, 1932. There was friction between the Mamlatdar and the Collector to which I shall revert presently. There was a friction between the Mamlatdar and the President of the District Local Board leading to correspondence each letter of which exceeded 5 or 6 typed sheets and the Collector like a true fire brigade officer intervened to extinguish the conflagration by pouring cold water on both sides without inquiring into the causes.

EPIDEMIC OF COMPLIMENTS

"With the notification of a case of infectious disease, there breaks out an epidemic of a paying and receiving compliments—the Mamlatdar paying his compliments to the President of the District Local Board, the Collector and the Assistant Director of Public Health and letting these officials know that a case has occurred. The President of the District Local Board sends a doctor who reports with compliments to the President of the District Local Board and the Assistant Director of Public Health and to the Civil Surgeon. Meantime, the Collector presents compliments and inquiries what is being done and the President of the District Local Board presents his compliments to the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Collector and the Mamlatdar forwarding the doctor's report.

"Sir, in one case I found that the compliments were presented to eight different people from the Mamlatdar to the Commissioner. Thus a lot of time is wasted in unnecessary correspondence. The Assistant Director of Public Health on hearing of the epidemic always sends with his compliments to the President of the District Local Board the same sheets of cyclostyled directions with a printed copy of a circular in Gujarati. In 1935, as plague was successively reported in 27 villages, the President of the District Local Board got this same sheet 27 times, in addition to getting it for every village that was affected, in Anand Taluka! He ought to have the sheet by heart now.

RAT-DESTRUCTION.

The policy as regards plague is laid down by the Government thus:—

"The present policy in relation to plague amounts at the denial of excess of man to infected rats and their flees and also to counter-acting the effects of infection. To achieve the former object the rate destruction and evacuation of the infected areas are the means employed."

And we find that the Assistant Director of Public Health has in several of his communications laid special emphasis on the destruction of rats by means of traps. The Agent to carry out this work in Borsad Taluka was a person called a 'Plague Inspector,' appointed by the District Local Board. His previous qualification and experience in this line were nil. On one occasion he was a well-borer; on another he was a clerk. He was paid Rs. 20 per month and his work was to go from village to village, to visit several villages in one day, to prepare kerosene oil emulsion, to disinfect and fumigate houses, to attend to general cleanliness and to destroy rats. We find in 1932, after some reminders, the District Local Board issued 12 traps and within a few days withdrew 8 of them.

"As far as the figures are available to me, I find that in many villages, a large number of human beings died than the number of rats killed.

"When the President of the District Local Board inquired from man who was a Plague Inspector from November 1934 onwards as to how many rats were killed by him and what his procedure was he got a reply dated the 7th May 1935 in Gujarati. Rendered into English this means: "that I had to go to different villages for examination and for cleaning them up. Sir, I found dead rats in the streets I sprinkled kerosene oil and burnt them and showed them in the columns 'Rats Destroyed'. In addition if I was told that people had caught rats in traps and then liberated them outside in the fields, if I was told their number, I put it down in the column 'Rat destroyed'. I have never caught a single live rat, nor have I ever burnt one caught alive." This, Sir, is what the whole rat destruction campaign amounted to.

PARASITOLOGIST MAMLATDAR.

"On 23rd January 1932, a paragraph appeared in the 'Bombay Samachar' that plague had broken out at a village called Porda in Borsad Taluka. This attracted the eye of the Assistant Director of Public Health, N.D., who asked the Mamlatdar whether it was a fact and if so why he had not reported. The Mamlatdar's reply is dated the 5th of February and is to the effect that there had been no cases of plague but on his visit to the village he found rat fleas in abundance and that therefore in his respectful opinion early precautionary measures were necessary to prevent the epidemic of plague in that village. Can you, Sir, identify a rat flea distinguish it from a cat flea or a dog flea or a buffalo flea or a human flea. I am sure I cannot and if I am put to the task of distinguishing the rat flea from other fleas I am sure I should have to go to consult big Tomes in libraries and to have a microscope, but here is a Mamlatdar who is evidently an expert in parasitology and can identify and count rat fleas at sight.

"When he got a wigging from the Collector for not consulting the Medical Officer and for not intimating the President of the District Local Board he sent a telegram on the 9th stating that the epidemic of plague which was likely in Porda had broken out in Sunav. A week later the Medical Officer in the Taluka visited Sunav and reported that 20 days before his visit there had been dead rats found there and 15 days before his visit, one plague case had been reported but had recovered. On the 30th March, however, the Mamlatdar reported that there were 6 attacks and one death from plague in Porda. Two doctors investigated the epidemic and reported four cases of pneumonic plague, and that rats were dying in large numbers. I have not been able to make out what happened subsequently. The District Local Board files are silent and my inquiries led to nothing. Probably the epidemic subsided as it usually does because of the advent of summer. Here endeth the first chapter in the history of plague in Porda."

Describing the method in vogue regarding notification of diseases from the Administration Review, Dr. Gilder proceeded:—

"I do not know what happened, whether the Patel lost his glasses or whether it was too dark but he put a cross in the column for cholera instead of plague. So the Mamlatdar notified that there was cholera. A Medical Officer was sent there and he reported that there were three cases with buboes and high fever but he had to keep up the Mamlatdar's prestige and so as one of the cases had diarrhoea, he added, 'In my opinion both cholera and plague prevail. However, we know that he did not believe in the prevalence of cholera because he recommended only measures for checking the spread of plague. When his report went to the President of the District Local Board that gentleman was puzzled. There was the Mamlatdar telegraphing that there was cholera and the doctor recommending rat-killing. He did not know what to do and so like a Brir Rabbit he laid low and did 'nuffink'. The Assistant Director of Public Health had himself to visit the place to clear up the matter and he gave as his definite opinion that there never had been any cholera and that plague only was prevailing and was a recrudescence of the epidemic in April. 16 attacks and 11 deaths had already taken place and though the disease was confined to only one part of the village no disinfection and no inoculation had been undertaken. A special Medical Officer was appointed who took charge on the 1st September. What he found there could be easily seen from the Medical Officer's diary in the files of the District Local Board. There was some delay in receiving the out-fit box, but when he received it he says on the 2nd September there was only one inoculating syringe and that was not working. The Patel and village officials were not giving any help. The sterilizer was broken and inefficient.

Detailing the figures regarding the sale of vaccine, Dr. Gilder said:—

"Within the last three years Government have received and estimate to receive a sum of Rs. 2,27,000 from the increased sale of plague and cholera vaccines. Against that there is an expenditure of Rs. 26,000 in connection with the manufacture of the same. That means to say that there is a net gain of over Rs. 2 lakhs within that period.

Now look at the expenditure side. I am referring to page 235 of the White Book for 1935-36, under "Expenses in connection with epidemic diseases'. One is malaria, to which I am not referring; the other is "expenses in connection with other epidemics'. Under that head one is the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, which is being paid for partly by the district local board. Then there is the heading 'Other charges', which includes inoculation against plague, cholera and other epidemics; expenditure in connection with outbreaks of cholera, etc., sanitary and medical arrangements at Pandharpur Fair, and expenditure for medical assistance in dealing with outbreaks of epidemic diseases in rural and urban areas. For 1933-34 the accounts show a provision of Rs. 37,735, while the estimate for the current year is only Rs. 36,900. It has gone down by Rs. 835. Therefore Government, according to these figures, is making money both by increased income and lessened expenditure.

I may state here that the district local board of Kaira has applied repeatedly to the Government for a grant or in the alternative for free supply of vaccine. I do not know whether these applications have reached the Secretariat. But I know that in the third year of the epidemic, in 1934, the Collector told them that this was an unexpected expenditure, and they ought to make provision for it. It must be realised that the Kaira District Local Board's budget shows that an average varying from 21 to 25 per cent. of the expenditure is on medical relief.

"In conclusion Dr. Gilder quoted from the Administration Review of 1923, wherein it was stated that the soundest plan would be for Government to control all epidemic work and appealed to Government to appoint a Committee as suggested by him to devise means by which this antideluvian, badly functioning and creaky machinery could be replaced."

BARODA DIWAN ON PORTS MISSION FOR DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 25.

Yesterday night rain fell in heavy showers and later sky cleared.

Mr. Chhotabahi Sutaria was elected presidtnt of the Baroda Harijan Sevak Sangh for the next year.

Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar left for Delhi to discuss the Port problem with the Indian Government.

The Baroda Bank contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Diamond Jubilee Fund which stands to-day at over one lakh rupees.

A Fragrant Mouth

Use Odol toothpaste and Odol mouthwash regularly night and morning. They will add to your beauty and to the comfort of your mouth.

Odol toothpaste is world-famous for cleaning teeth to perfection without damaging the delicate enamel.

Odol mouthwash, strongly germicidal, protects your mouth and throat and makes your breath sweet and fragrant.

Odol

TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

A 2-35

I WILL WHISPER A SECRET TO YOU
Luckily any girl can keep her face lovely, smooth, glossy, soft and appealing. I have found a simple complexion care that really brings results.
I use
AFGHAN SNOW
every day. If you will follow my beauty treatment faithfully, you will notice your face is more soft natural beauty that wins you compliments Adoration.
AFGHAN SNOW
AN DAY CREAM

E. S. PATANWALA, 182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

Here are Better facilities for your LIFE INSURANCE!

We endeavour to make Assurance as easy and attractive as possible. Hence our numerous schemes, low premiums, regular Bonuses, fine surrender values, etc. Consult a representative or apply for a prospectus.

BONUS:—
Endowment .. Rs. 18
Whole Life .. Rs. 22½
plus 12½ per cent on previous Bonus accumulations.

For particulars and agencies please apply to:—
BRANCH MANAGER

UNITED INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Estd. 1906.

FOREVER

SIMPLY BUY
RE-LOAD STICKS

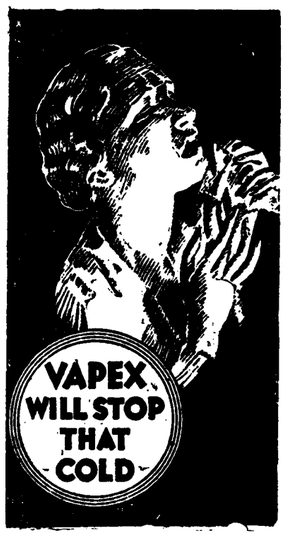
●The Williams Marbelite "Holder-Top" Case is a thing of beauty, made to last a lifetime. Its re-load feature enables you to get the highest quality at lowest cost.

This is true shaving economy. And remember, a Williams lasts from five to six months. It is all soap. A little goes a long way, gives you a rich, luxurious lather that quickly softens the beard—makes even the closest shaves cool and comfortable.

For economy—comfort—convenience—use Williams Shaving Sticks in the Marbelite Case. Buy one today.

IN MARBELITE CASE

Williams
"HOLDER-TOP" SHAVING STICK



LIFE INSURANCE is the modern method by which men make the uncertain certain, and the unequal equal. It is the means by which success is guaranteed. It is part charity, and part business, BUT ALL COMMON SENSE.

LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE POLICIES

NOTE:—The advantage of this plan is that the policy holder is relieved from the necessity of paying premiums in his old age, and knows the maximum amount of premiums he can be called upon to pay.

These policies, besides being non-forfeitable, acquire a surrender and a paid-up value after 2 years' premiums have been paid, and continue to participate in the profits of the society upto the time of the death of the assured even after the specified premiums have ceased.

Write for a prospectus or send for our representative

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Restoration Of Confidence In Security Market

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones have issued the following weekly review:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Recent speeches by British statesmen have done a great deal to restore confidence to the Gilt-Edged market in London and, as a consequence, our market has continued to strengthen during the period under review. The fact that Great Britain has no intention of taking any military sanctions against Italy has definitely removed the nervous feeling which has been in existence for some time, and investors have this week been trying to obtain their requirements in a market where sellers have been extremely reserved. 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper has moved up from Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 93-6, whilst 4 per cent 1960|70 have been marked up from Rs. 106 to Rs. 107-12 with buyers over and scrip scarce. 5 per cent 1945-55 has improved from Rs. 116-6 to Rs. 117-10, and the 3-1|2 per cent 1947-50 Loan is over a Rupee better at Rs. 103|8. With so much idle money in the market, it is quite probable that this upward movement in Government Security prices will continue, more especially in view of the fact that holders are loth to part with their Securities, when they can see no profitable outlet for the employment of the proceeds.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

SECURITIES.

		MARKET PRICE 17th Oct.	24th Oct.	Earliest Redmn. Yield.
3 per cent 1941	(Taxable)	102- 2	102- 4	2.58
3 per cent 1951-54	"	97- 0	97- 8	3.19
3-1|2 per cent Govt. Paper	"	90- 8	93- 6	3.75
3-1|2 per cent 1947|50	"	102- 7	103- 8	3.16
4 per cent 1943	"	107- 0	107- 4	2.97
4 per cent 1960|70	"	106- 0	107-12	3.53
4-1|2 per cent 1955|60	"	113- 8	113- 4	3.57
5 per cent 1939|44	"	108- 9	108-11	2.68
5 per cent 1940|43	"	109-8	109-12	2.89
5-1|2 per cent 1938|40	"	108- 9	108-12	2.46
5 per cent 1945|55	(Taxfree)	116- 6	117-10	2.94
6-1|2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	"	100- 2	100- 0	....

COTTON MILLS

A better business has been transacted in Cotton Mill shares during the week and practically all quotations are higher on balance, although to-day's rates are below the best. Both Swans and Finlays continue in demand with sellers scarce. Indian Manufacturing was marked up from Rs. 1250 to Rs. 1303, Gokakas have been somewhat neglected at around Rs. 175, but Central Indias have met with a good investment enquiry and Kohinoors have been a favourite counter. Buyers of both Lakshmis and Vishnus have been unable to obtain their requirements. Coorlas changed hands at Rs. 99. We hear good reports of business in the cloth market.

MISCELLANEOUS

A better business has been put through in Miscellaneous shares and despite profit-taking, prices are better and the undertone is good.

BANKS

Bank shares have firmed up owing to the improvement in the Government Security market. Reserve Banks, on a very fair enquiry, have risen from Rs. 121-8 to Rs. 124, whilst Imperials have been marked up to Rs. 1480 and Rs. 370 respectively. Central Banks have improved from Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 34-4, whilst Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 121-8. A small business was done in Eastern Banks at the somewhat lower quotation of Rs. 85|8. Bank of Barodas changed hands at Rs. 96-12 and Bombay Provincal Co-operative Banks at Rs. 50.

RAILWAYS.

Practically all Railway shares are in demand with business difficult to put through in the absence of sellers. Saras are wanted up to Rs. 93 as against the last quotation of Rs. 91. Sind Lights changed hands at Rs. 90, whilst Tapti Valleys are somewhat lower at Rs. 757|8. Larkanas are on offer at Rs. 102.

CEMENTS

A better enquiry has been noticeable for Cement shares and in most instances, quotations have been marked up on the week's trading. Uniteds have moved up from Rs. 120|8 to Rs. 124 with buyers over, whilst Bundis have improved from Rs. 34|8 to Rs. 35|10. Katni Defd. have risen from Rs. 1960 to Rs. 2150 but the quotations for Gwaliors and Shahabads are practically unchanged.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Ajmers have met with a fair enquiry and have improved from Rs. 10|8 to Rs. 10|12. Ahmedabad Electric Old and New shares are unchanged at Rs. 147|8 and Rs. 39|6 premium, with shares on offer. The quotations for other issues are unchanged.

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

An improvement has taken place in the quotations of the Ordinary shares of this group which have met with a fair investment enquiry. Sellers of Andhra Valley and Tata Hydro Preferences would appear to be scarce, but Tata Power Preferences are available at Rs. 1403|12. Quotations for the Debentures of Andhra Valley and Tata Hydro are unchanged.

ENGINEERING

Alcocks have been the feature of this section and after rising from Rs. 210 to Rs. 250, the quotation has again slumped to Rs 212-8. Premier Construction Ordinaries have improved from Rs. 73|8 to Rs. 76|8, but the Preferences are on offer at Rs. 101|4. McKenzies and Josts are unchanged at Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 in the absence of business.

INSURANCE.

Insurance shares are firmer. New Indias have been marked up from Rs. 38|6 to Rs. 38|12XD. and Orientals from Rs. 4150 to Rs. 4200. Jupiters are fractionally higher at Rs. 11|6 and Vulcans are unchanged at Rs. 7.

TATA IRON & STEEL.

A good business has been transacted in Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares which have risen from Rs. 133 and Rs. 490 to Rs. 140|12 and Rs. 547|8 respectively. The highest rates touched during the week were Rs. 143 and Rs. 557|8. The 1st Preferences are unchanged at Rs. 176|14, but the 2nd Preferences are firmer and in good demand at Rs. 151|12.

Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	140-12
Tata Iron & Steel Defd.	547- 8
Tata Iron & Steel 1st Pref.	176-14
Tata Iron & Steel 2nd Pref.	151-12

Bombay Tram Ordinary shares are better at Rs. 143|12 ex interim dividend of Rs. 2|8, whilst the Preferences are a shade lower with sellers at Rs. 80|8.

Bombay Telephone Ordinary shares are a quiet market at Rs. 100-8, with the Debentures still in demand at Rs. 50|4.

Bombay Burmah Old shares, after touching Rs. 375 closed a shade lower at Rs. 363-12, but the New shares are better at Rs. 128-12.

Port Cannings are still in demand at Rs. 612-8, but sellers appear to be absent.

British Burmah Petrols, after improving slightly, again closed easy and unchanged at Rs. 3-13-6.

Shivrajpurs have sellers at Rs. 32.

Industrial Investment Trusts have been marked up to Rs. 2 discount with no shares in sight.

Bombay Steam Ordinary shares are still a somewhat easy market at Rs. 238|12, whilst the Preferences are steady and in demand at Rs. 283|12.

Scindias are fractionally better at Rs. 12|15, and have met with a good business.

Indian Radio Ordinary and Deferred shares are quoted at Rs. 482-8 and Rs. 525 respectively.

Bombay Safe Deposits are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 850 as against the previous quotation of Rs. 830.

An isolated deal in United Motors took place at Rs. 27|8 XD.

HARDENING TENDENCY OF RUBBER

Dutch Regulation Agreement

London, Oct. 9.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

The Rubber Market was already showing a gradually hardening tendency before the news came through yesterday morning of the drastic step, referred to more fully below, which the authorities there have now decided to take to rectify the existing overshipment from the Dutch East Indies. The lowest price for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 5/8d. done on Thursday morning while business was done on Friday, Saturday and Monday at 5 7/8d. closing with buyers on Monday at 5 13/16d. This gradual rise was due to a steady trade inquiry and to a certain amount of replacement still going on of Rubber destroyed or damaged in the recent fire.

Yesterday's Dutch news caused an immediate rise in price of 3/16d. all round. A slight reaction set in before the close and 1/16d. of the advance was lost, leaving prices 1/8d. per lb. higher on the day and 5/16d. per lb. higher on the week. At the time of writing prices are fully steady at last night's close and the Market has a firm appearance with sellers rather reserved.

A point to which it is perhaps worth drawing attention is that considerable quantities of first hand Rubber, both on the Spot and nearby, had been held for a limit of 6d. per lb. and large lines were cleared yesterday at this figure. A number of outside operators who had been waiting for a better Market to liquidate their November holdings also took advantage of the rise and got out at 6d. and 6 1/16d.

The following Reuter message came through yesterday morning in connection with a rise of half a cent in the price of Rubber in Singapore:—

"The Market is firm on rumours that the Dutch Government is planning to take up 20,000 tons of export rights on Estate Rubber."

This was followed shortly afterwards by a message reading as follows:—

"The Dutch East Indies Government has authorised the Department for Economic Affairs to buy rubber export licences to an amount of 20,000 tons in order to counteract the excess of native rubber exports over the permissible exportable amount. The excess native shipments at present amount to about 34,000 tons including the overshipment in 1934."

SURRENDER VALUE.

From enquiries on this Market we learn that estates are being offered 13 1/2 cents per 1/2 kilo for the surrender for cancellation of something rather more than half of their export rights for the October/December quarter. This means that they will get a cash payment equivalent to about 4d. per lb. sterling, they will be saved the expense of tapping, making and packing the Rubber and also the freight, charges and the selling expenses. We have been a calculation that to the estate owners this is equivalent to selling their Rubber in London at rather over 5 1/2d. per lb. Moreover, they save their bark and stand a very good chance of obtaining a substantially higher price for the balance of their output in 1935 and for their permissible output thereafter.

The I.R.R.C. Bulletin shows that at the end of August shipments of Estate Rubber from the Dutch East Indies since the inception of the Scheme on 1st June, 1934 were 17,278 tons below the permissible exportable amount while Native exports for the same period exceeded the permissible amount by 32,972 tons. On balance the Dutch East Indies had over-shipped at the end of August 15,694 tons.

In this connection it is apposite to quote the note which has appeared monthly in the I.R.R.C. Bulletin since May last, reading as follows:—

"The allocation of the total N.E.I. quota between estates and natives is a matter for determination by the N.E.I. Government who have fixed the proportion at estates 100, natives 71 1/2. The distribution of the total N.E.I. carry-over between estates and natives is also a domestic concern of the N.E.I. Government."

The cancellation of 20,000 tons estate export rights will make it simple for the authorities in the Dutch East Indies not of even greater importance to the duties to wipe out the over-shipment before the end of the year.

REGULATION AGREEMENT.

The important point about the present announcement does not however lie in tonnage but in the fact that it gives conclusive proof of the intention and ability of the Dutch Government loyally to carry out their bargain with their co-signatories to the Regulation Agreement. Certain sections of the press and also some of those in the Market have been rather too fond of insisting on the difficulties experienced by the Dutch East Indies authorities in controlling Native shipments. It has been implied and even stated in so many words that the Dutch would in the end find themselves unable to control Native shipments and that the Scheme would break down on that account. We think the present action of the Dutch East Indies Government gives the lie once and for all to this type of critic. While it has not so far had so much effect on the price we are not sure whether yesterday's news, because of its implications, is Market than the cut to 60 per cent announced by the Committee on 24th September.

In our Report last week we were only able to give the gross figures for Malayan shipments. Since then details have come to hand Gross shipments amounted to 51,247 tons. Imports were 7,091 tons dry (Estate) Rubber and 3,327 tons wet (Native) Rubber (dry equivalent). Total imports thus amounted to 10,418 tons, leaving 40,829 tons as the nett shipments of Malayan produce. The information was published yesterday morning that the clearances from the restriction area for the month of September amounted to 28,399 tons. It would therefore appear that something like 12,000 tons must have come out of port stocks, while dealers' stocks inside the regulated areas have probably been reduced by about 5,000 tons.

Of the gross exports 3,456 tons (August 11,763 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 24,845 tons (27,092 tons) go to the U.S.A., 3,703 tons (8,282 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 3,389 tons (2,772 tons) to Japan 5066 tons (1,552 tons) to British Possessions and 788 tons (472 tons) to other destinations.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Oct. 27.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co., Krishanapura, Indore).

Wheat seeds and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal:

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 23, 25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 23.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 19.
Gram Rs. 16, 17.
Tilseeds Rs. 40, 45
Linseeds Rs. 27, 28.
Jawar Rs. 12, 16.
Bajara Rs. 18, 20.
Ajavan Rs. 18, 20.
Moog (Green) Rs. 20, 22.
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 15.
Oil Cakes Rs. 16, 19.
Cotton Seeds Rs. 15, 16.
Dhana Rs. 24, 35.
Maka Rs. 8, 15.
Chillies Rs. 75, 100.
Ghee Rs. 240, 260.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 85, 97.
Cotton Nomadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 75, 85.
Cotton, Broach Opening per candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 215.
Cotton Broach closing per candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 218.
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9.
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9-8.
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2-12.
Satan per than:
Indore Malwa Rs. 4-7
Hukumchand Rs. 4|4.
State Rs. 4|4.
Rajkumar Rs. 4|2.
Kalyanmal Rs. 4-4.
Bhandari Rs. 4-1.
Binod Rs. 4|4.
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 10 annas to Rs. 1-12.
Brook Bond Rs. 4|4.
Chandara Brand 8 annas to Rs. 1-10.
Shares:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 57.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 75.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 190.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ord.) Rs. 140.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) Rs. 109.
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 109.
100 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd Rs. 4.
100 Bindod M l. Rs. 154.
100 Rajakumar Ltd. Rs. 55.
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd. Rs. 25.
25 Indore Premiere Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12-8.
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 5.
20 Indore Bank Ltd. Rs. 35.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 18.
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1.

Bullion:

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36|8.
Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 67.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
Oct|Nov nominal per cwt 7|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. value per cwt. 7|1-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Nov. value per cwt. 7|1-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct. 26.

The market was closed.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 26.

December	10.92
January	10.89
March	10.92
May	10.97
July	10.97
Middling Spot	11.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 26.

December	10.94
January	10.87
March	10.88
Middling Spot	11.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

October	6.23
November	6.16
December	6.14
January	6.11
February	6.10
March	6.10
April	6.09
May	6.08
June	6.06
July	6.05
August	6.00
Middling Spot	6.47
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:	
January	6.10
March	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

October	8.53
November	8.48
January	8.23
March	8.12
May	8.06
July	8.05
F.G.F. Spot	9.03

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.69
Fine	5.84
Superfine	5.99
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.67
Superfine	5.82
Choice	5.97
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.69

BOMBAY SILVER

London, Oct. 26.

M	Steady.
S	29-5|16
Fo	29-3|16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 26.

Gold Bars Fne per oz. 27-1-6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 5|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 7|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 26.

T.T. London on:—	
New York Closing rate	4.91-9|16
Paris	74.54
Berlin	12.21-1|2
Madrid	35.97
Amsterdam	7.24-1|4
Brussels	29.17-1|2
Milan	64.43
Berne	15.12-3|4
Prague	—

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels: Jan|Feb. sellers 28|-.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Oct. sellers 29|-.
South Australian (Wheat) Parcels: Oct. sellers 31|-.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 25.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	5,307	808	3,575	445 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	1,526	341	1,064	144 "
Export from U. S. Ports	1,218	175	1,213	116 "
Of which to Japan	294	35	413	47 "
Of which to China	8	2	29	4 "
Of which to Great Britain	280	50	158	5 "
Of which to Germany	185	30	150	8 "
Stock at New York	—	6	—	51 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,626	—	3,146 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	221	—	1,826 "
World's Visible Supply	—	7,085	—	8,580 "
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,832	—	6,629 "
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2,581	463	2,264	261 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,912	416	2,072	254 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

HAIR OILS .. of RARE VALUE!

CASTOROL

An exquisitely Scented Cold-drawn Castor Oil Prevents falling of hair and promotes Luxuriant growth.

KOKONOL

A Parijat scented Cocoanut Oil scientifically refined and of the very Best Quality.

BHRINGOL

A well-known Ayurvedic Hair Oil known as "MAHA-BHRINGA RAJ" Scented agreeably for Daily use.

TEELOL

Chameli scented Teel (Sesame) Oil

Keeps the head cool.

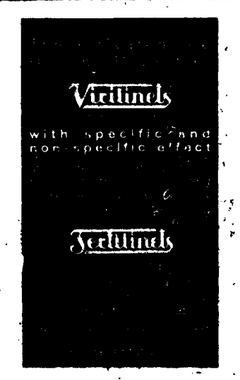
Refreshing to the Brain.

SILTRES

An Ideal Shampoo prepared from Palm, Olive, Cocoanut and Neem (Margosic) Oils, Cleanses the hair and adds softness and lustre.

Free from Alcohol and Alkali.

Calcutta Chemical
CALCUTTA.
Branch: Devakaran Mansions, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
BOMBAY.



Price Small Packet Rs. 2-12
Large Packet Rs. 6-8
Sole Distributors for India:
MADAN TRADING Co.
P. O. Box 2008. Bombay.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935

Tremendous Boon For Textile Workers

Ahmedabad Labour Association's Plea For Sickness Insurance

In the course of their statement of views on the subject of Sickness Insurance, the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad says:—

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad is emphatically of opinion that of all contingencies in the life of a worker, the occurrence of sickness is the most terrible and it is difficult to exaggerate the importance and the beneficent effect of a measure for making relief available during the period of sickness. The employees in sheltered services, having the benefit of casual leave, privilege leave and sick leave, cannot face a lengthy sickness without being seriously upset by the fact that the extraordinary expenses mount up and the income remains the same. One can easily imagine the plight of the wage-earner who has ordinarily very little to lay by and is more often than not saddled with debt, when he is laid up for any length of time, with the usual earnings stopped and unusual expenditure to provide for. When a patient is bed-ridden, he is usually in such a condition of helplessness that there must be another by the bed-side to look after him. In families of wage-earners where both husband and wife are occupied in remunerative work, the confinement of one leads to the withdrawal of both from work and therefore to a total loss of family income. In several respects, sickness has graver consequences for the worker than unemployment.

INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS

The incidence of sickness among the workers is to a considerable extent responsible for the indebtedness of the working class. As anybody else would do, the worker readily incurs debts during the period of sickness. He cannot easily pay them back and a nucleus is formed which with the help of increasing interest charges grows into a load of debt.

TREMENDOUS BOON.

While the Factory Legislation for the protection of labour in the matter of hours, holidays and special measures like the workmen's Compensation Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, etc., have a great value in the eyes of the workers, any scheme which would relieve the gnawing sense of insecurity arising from risks of sickness would be appreciated by the workers as a tremendous boon.

The matter for decision at this moment is what is feasible in the circumstances of the country and how the beginning should be made. So pressing is the need that a comprehensive scheme of sickness insurance for all workers will have to be built up despite the formidable difficulties in its way of which the existence cannot be denied. It would be a just complaint that if tentative action had been taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission immediately after the report both in the direction of collection of statistical material and of experimental schemes, the Government would now have been in a position to make a firm start in the inauguration of a permanent scheme.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHEMES

Our considered view is that Government should proceed with the statistical inquiry on the lines indicated in the enclosures No. 1 and No. 2 of the Government of India's (Dept. of Industries and Labour letter No. 3019 of 30-4-35) and it should also make a start with experimental schemes. With regard to the letter, it is our submission that even these schemes need not be very small. Such establishments in protected industries and even other industries as are to-day in a comparatively strong position and can afford the burden of such schemes should be made to participate in the experiment.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY.

Comparing the position in India with that in Western countries, the Royal Commission points out three difficulties in the way of a successful insurance system in this country:—The difficulty of following the workers in their villages, of arranging for proper medical treatment there and of providing for medical certification. The difficulties are real but they only emphasise the need of urgent ameliorative action.

In brief, our view is that a statistical inquiry should be undertaken and alongside that experimental schemes should also be started.

IMPERIALISTS AT WORK

Differences Only Over Colouring N. Africa Map

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Ategro, Foreign Editor of the "Sunday Referee" in its issue of October 13 says:—

"So far as Abyssinia is concerned, Mr. Eden, M. Laval, and Sgr. Mussolini are agreed. The map of North Africa is to be changed to the advantange of all three.

"It is already changed, but they are not decided yet as to the exact colouring of certain parts.

"The differences lie chiefly between Mr. Eden and Sgr. Mussolini. Each is determined to acquire the most economically profitable portions combined with the maximum of strategical advantage.

"Britain with an eye on Egpyt demands control of the Western area. But this section and the centre are also the most favourable for Italian colonisation.

"Whitehall is considerably worried about Massawa, the fortified Italian port in the Red Sea."

This is the reason why previous tentative arrangements with Italy over the division of Abyssinia have become items for Geneva. If Mussolini had confined his attention to the East, that is, to an extension of the Italian Somaliland, the matter would have been settled outside the League of Nations.

"But the Duce, who is prepared to do the fighting wants the pick of the prize. Britain disagrees, but is letting him get on with it. Any sanctions imposed will save the object of weakening him, when it comes to the final division of spoils.

"And then there will be military sanctions in the event of Sgr. Mussolini hesitating to hand over the west and share control of Central Abyssinia. By that time, Italy will have lost much strength and the feeling against Sgr. Mussolini in Britain will be such as to make even war possible.

"Hence the military and naval preparations, which are not absolutely necessary to supplement the League economic sanctions, even assuming they will be seriously imposed."—United Press.

Baroda Library Department's Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, October 25.

The Central Library of Baroda will celebrate the silver jubilee of the Library Department during Diamond Jubilee Celebrations and it is intended to hold an exhibition of the publisher's art on the occasion. The exhibition will be opened in the fourth week of December and will last for at least one month.

Representative publications are expected from England, France, Germany, U.S.A., China, Japan, etc.

The Baroda section will contain the entire published literary output of all authors in Baroda State. In the Auxiliary section different materials that build up a book will be displayed.

"You've got a slight chill. Go straight home and have a good stiff whisky."

"Es—would you mind letting me have that in writing"?

PLEA FOR HARIJAN SPECIAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 26.

At a meeting of the Harijans held here last evening, Sjt. K. M. Jadhe, M.L.A., presiding, a resolution was passed expressing faith in Dr. Ambedkar and requesting him to put the question of change of religion for Harijans before a special conference of Harijans from all over India.

Speaking at the meeting Sjt. N. V. Gadgil advised Harijans to try to get into future legislatures as legislation alone was sure and certain way of bringing out social reform.

AMBEDKAR'S NEW RELIGION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Information that Dr. Ambedkar will get himself converted neither into Christianity nor into Mahomedanism, and that he has been seriously thinking of embracing Buddhism, is conveyed in a letter received by the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, here, from Mr. Anand Priyaji, Secretary of the All India Hindu Sabha who has been specially commissioned to meet and discuss the situation with Dr. Ambedkar.

Anand Priyaji who interviewed the doctor in Bassein, says: "I had a long talk with him. Dr. Ambedkar enumerated various grievances and said that the more he thought over the matter, the more did he become convinced that salvation lay only in conversion."—United Press.

SUPPORT HARIJAN MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 25.

Recalling ancient social wars waged during the regime of the Roman Empire, Dr. Seyadathali Khan, Professor of Osmania University, presiding over the Osmania Graduates' Conference, held this morning, called upon Hindus to learn the lesson therefrom, and support Gandhiji's Harijan movement, so as no opportunity was given to hearing such words as uttered by Dr. Ambedker, recently before a large gathering at Yeolah, threatening change of religion.

Chittagong Muslims And Dr. Ambedkar

(From A Correspondent.)

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 25.

At a meeting of Muslims of Chittagong held in the Jame Mosque under the presidency of Moulana Safirur Rahman to-day resolutions were passed inviting the attention of Dr. Ambedkar and his followers to the teachings and beauties of Islam assuring them to offer equal rights and status as prescribed by Islam. A deputation consisting of Dr. Shahidullah and Sanaullah, Moulanas Akramkhan, Abdullah Misree and Islama Badi was formed to see Dr. Ambedkar. Another resolution asking Muslims all over India to invite the Depressed Classes to Islam was passed.

HINDU NATIONALISM AND MAHASABHA

Secretary's Reply To Nariman And Latthe's Articles In "Chronicle"

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Hon. Secretary, Hindu Manasaona Head office, New Delhi has issued the following rejoinder to the articles of D.B., A. B. Latthe and Mr. K. F. Nariman Published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 7th, 11th, and 12th October respectively:

I have read the articles of Diwan Bahadur, A.B. Latthe and Mr. K. F. Nariman criticising the Nationalism of the Hindu Mahasabha and that of Dr. Moonje. It is no use arguing with those who are out to condemn or to pour ridicule on the Mahasabha because they follow the policy of "Give the dog a bad name and hang it." But if there is a sincere attempt to arrive at a truth, no pains on our part are too much to satisfy those who are desirous of being satisfied.

As Mr. Nariman has recognised in his article Diwan Bahadur Latthe has built up his premises on simple ignorance of Hindu Mahasabha's recorded activities and idiology. Therefore I do not take him seriously at present. I only despatch to him a packet of the Hindu Mahasabha literature on the subject care of the "Bombay Chronicle" because I do not know his address and if after studying the same he has any genuine objections and I have the pleasure to know them, I shall meet him.

As regards Mr. Nariman it pains me to remark that he should impute to Dr. Moonje's ideas, nay, should try to elaborate sentences and words and put them into the mouth of our leader. Mr. Nariman also betrays ignorance when he says "We could have understood, appreciated and even applauded the doctor if as an Indian Congressman and not merely as a Hindu Mahasabhaite, he had put forth, in his militant style the majority plea based on real and genuine democracy. . . ."

NO COMMUNAL MENTALITY.

He, too, does not appear to have looked into the documentary statements of Dr. Moonje which appeared in the press during the R.T.C. but on account of the fact that public memory is proverbially weak, I am sending him those documents under a separate packet and after going through them let him inform the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" as to whether he reaffirms his charges against Dr. Moonje or withdraws them. This is no justification for Mr. Nariman when he himself admits that a communal tinge to Dr. Moonje's utterances can be given only by implication and by those rank Communalists of the other Communities who are out to exploit the true patriotism and nationalism of the Hindus (I mean the bulk of the population of India, Dr. Moonje also uses the word 'Hindu' in this sense) who would require one or other excuse to be in alliance with the foreign powers, the common object of all those Committees, mostly minorities, in India and the foreign powers is to divide amongst themselves and to continue to monopolize all the power that has been transferred or may be transferred by the British Parliament and then show to the world at large that India has been granted Self-Government. If Mr. K. F. Nariman is fully conscious of this mentality of all those so-called minorities, who would by misleading some of the self-seeking Hindus become a working majority and still he continues to support the propaganda of those interested parties and persons, does he not lay himself open to the charge that he himself is anxious to enter the oligarchy of those people like his friends, Satyamurthis and Asaf Alis?

As regards his sermon to the Hindus to continue to follow the Lucknow Pact policy of Lokmanya Tilak may I know if Mr. Nariman still believes that after the unilateral repudiation of the pact by the Muslims any useful purpose would be gained by continuing the policy of 'conceding' and thus encouraging those minorities to come forward with fresh demands at every stage of the constitutional changes or to allow some other minorities to come out of the great Hindu community (bulk of the Indian population) and to recognize their genuine or fantastic demand for political segregation.

Mr. Nariman must bear in mind that the Hindus whether they are in provinces where they are in majority or in provinces where they are in minority such as Bengal, Punjab, Sind and N. W. F. P. are prepared to give trial to a Constitution based on undiluted and unalloyed principles of democracy and nationalism notwithsanding the fact that the majorities of those provinces are steeped in fanatic foreign faiths and traditions.

Cotton Outlook Optimistic

U.S. TRADERS ANTICIPATE 'STEADIER TREND'

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

Notwithstanding the temporary abatement in the European tension, sentiment in the cotton-market continues to be mildly optimistic, chiefly based on the sustained heavy-takings. Spinners have improved foreign, particularly Far Eastern demand resulting in the total exports this season exceeding those of the previous season for the first time since December 1933.

With the peak of the crop movement probably reached, traders anticipate a steadier trend always, however, subject to a temporary unsettlement in the event of the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the Processing Taxes and the Bankhead Acts.

AN INTERVIEW IN SILENCE

Congress President Meets Rishi

VELLORE, Oct. 23.

Just before his departure from Tiruvannamalai last evening, Mr. Rajendra Prasad (Congress President) had "darsan" of Swami Ramana Rishi, the famous Hindu sage who has an "ashram" at the foot of the Tiruvannamalai Hill.

For the last 20 years, Ramana Rishi has been at his spiritual exercises. He has numerous disciples all over Europe—in Germany, Switzerland and other countries. The "ashram" has a library About 40 disciples of the Rishi stay there, and the establishment is maintained from properties gifted to Ramana Rishi by his disciples.

When Mr. Rajendra Prasad and his party entered the "ashram", the manager received them.

INTERVIEW IN SILENCE

Ramana Rishi entered a few minutes later, and seated himself on a small platform. The Congress President, who had arisen, bowed his obeisance, and the Rishi requested him by signs to be seated.

The Congress President and the Rishi then sat facing each other in absolute silence for about a quarter of an hour.

"The interview began in silence, lasted in silence and ended in silence.

Many of Mr Rajendra Prasad's followers, while the interview lasted, became impatient, as it was high time to start for Chengam. It was now past 3 p.m., and according to the programme the Congress President should have left Tiruvannamalai about an hour earlier.

At last, Mr. Rajendra Prasad silently took leave of Ramana Rishi, and came out of the "ashram". He expressed his regret that circumstances did not permit of his worshipping at the feet of the Rishi for a long time.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad inquired of the Rishi's disciples whether the Rishi's writings (of which many have been published in Tamil and English) were in Hindi "No, though we are trying to arrange for a publication in Hindi", was the reply.—"Madras Mail".

END OF INDIAN STATES

"Ranji's" Death-bed Prediction

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Just before he died the Maharajah Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji, known to cricket-lovers throughout the world as "Ranji," predicted that the Indian States would not last twenty years after Federation.

This fact was disclosed by Sir Patrick Cadell, who served in the Indian Civil Service or over thirty years, in a paper read before the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

"He told me this in the spring in 1932", said Sir Patrick. "I was considerably surprised at this view, but when I asked other people, some of them Rulers, some Dewans, and other who, after being somewhat extreme politicians in British India, had accepted posts in Western India States, I found a singular unanimity that some such period as twenty years would about represent the existence of the States.

"I thought then, and I think now that these views were mistaken. Even if there is any strong feeling in the States for absorption into British India—which I do not believe to be the case—I do not think that the British Indian Provinces, till they find their feet, will offer an example that will be tempting to follow."

Find Of Dead Body Causes Stir

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

The discovery of the body of a sixty-year old Hindu in the municipal gardens between Bhati and Taxali Gates caused some excitement in the locality.

A bottle of liquor and some sweetmeats, presumably remnants of Diwali feastings, were found lying near the body. Postmortem examination is stated to have revealed that death was due to alcoholic poisoning.—A.P.

NATIONAL UNITY THROUGH LANGUAGE

New Association Started At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, October 25.

Sjt. Indulal Yagnik, has issued an appeal to the public to join the newly started association "Hindustan Sahitya Sangh" whose aim is to create national consciousness through one common language. Hindi for the whole of India. The association will be non-political.

At the opening ceremony of Rural Uplift League at Sidhpur in Mehsana district, performed by Sjt. Ravishankar Vyas, Dr. Sumant Mehta addressing the gathering urged the need of improving the Thakarada population of this district which was about two lakhs.

At the cricket match played at Nadiad between Nadiad City Gymkhana and Anand Railway Cricket Team, the Gymkhana scored 131 runs while the Railway team scored 101 runs, defeating the Railway team by 30 runs.

Sjt. Parikshitlal Mazmudar, Secretary of Gujerat Harijan Sevak Sangh, recently visited Kaira, Nadiad, Umreth and Borsad.

The Ahmedabad City Congress Committee sold Khaddar worth Rs. 40,607-8-0 during the Gandhi Week Celebrations.

MEERUT.—Swadeshi Exhibition which was opened on 14th October by Mrs. Asaf Ali terminated after a most successful and heavy programme on 20th October. The Exhibition attracted no less than 50,000 visitors.

INDIA TREATED AS UNTOUCHABLE

We Must Rid Country Of That Cause, Says Rajen Babu

SALEM, Oct. 26.

"We must rid India of the curse of untouchability. The Indian nation is treated as untouchable by foreign countries to-day and the land which treats their population as untouchables deserves no better treatment", declared Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to addresses presented to him at Namakal yesterday. He proceeded to Gandhi Ashram, Trichengode where he spent the rest of the day with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

The Congress President left for Dindigal, to-night and will tour Madura and Ramnad districts.—A.P.

Ramkrishna Centenary In Europe

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Professor Dr. H. V. Glassenop of Konsigsburg (Germany) writes:

"I gladly join the General Committee of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary. If you write to me the exact date of the Centenary, I shall deliver a series of lectures on Ramkrishna in the Indian Institute of Konigsburg University on the day. I shall also publish an article on Ramkrishna in a German paper."

Maurice Magre, a distinguished French philosopher writes:—

"I accept with pleasure the membership of the Ramkrishna Centenary Committee and shall do my best to popularise the ideas and ideals of the Centenary of Sri Ramkrishna in France."—United Press.

WHY SEEK TO 'SEDUCE' AMBEDKAR?

BARISAL, Oct. 26.

A public meeting attended by the leading gentlemen and college students of the Namasudra (Depressed Class) community was held here under the auspices of the local Nama Seva Sangha to request Dr. Ambedkar not to give effect to his contemplation to change his religion.

A resolution requested the leaders of the Namasudra community of Bengal like Babu Mukunda Behari Mullick, M.L.C., advocate Calcutta High Court, Mr. P. R. Thakur, Bar-at-Law, Mr. B.M. Mandal, Bar-at-Law, Sjt. Amulyadhan Rai, M.L.C., Sjt. Lalit Kumar Bal, M.L.C., and others not to recognise the guidance of Dr. Ambedkar in the event of his conversion to any other religion.

The meeting also thanked the leaders of the Hindu community who are trying to keep Dr. Ambedkar within the told of Hinduism and condemn the conduct of those who seek to 'seduce' him by dilating on the glories of their respective religion.—United Press.

COMPLETE
THE
PICTURE
COMPETITION
will close on
6th NOVEMBER
Send Your Entries Without Delay

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.